

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

PAY RECORD FIGURES FOR SEATS FOR THE SYMPHONY SEASON

Higher Premium Than Top Notch of Previous Year, \$78 Each Being Paid for Two in Middle Aisle

BIDDING IS LIVELY

Large Attendance of Bidders to Obtain Tickets for the Friday Rehearsals of the Orchestra

The highest premium at the sale today in Symphony hall of the \$18 season seats for the Friday afternoon rehearsals of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was \$78; the average sale is expected to prove of the same total value as last year.

The center aisle seats brought the highest premiums in the middle of the first section. Aisle U was reached by 1:30 p. m. when the sale was adjourned to 2 p. m.

The rest of the floor, 15 aisles, and the first four rows in the first balcony will be auctioned off this afternoon.

Bidding was sharp at times, more so for the first dozen rows than for those following. The record bid came shortly after noon. Row K opened at \$33 and soon climbed until seats 16 and 17 on the right of the middle aisle brought the highest figure up to that time of \$73. The next bid reached \$78 and the party took two seats, the first on the left of the middle aisle across from the \$73 seats. The highest premium of last year was \$73.

Middle aisle seats in F brought \$53 and \$51 and on each side \$41 and \$32; the corresponding seats in G brought \$63 and \$43.

The general average through the center was about \$50, with the seats midway between the aisles bringing about \$40 and the extreme left and right sections bringing \$30.

The last aisle opened at \$31.50, the next four \$41.50, the next two \$39, the next \$32, the next two \$32.50.

The end seats on the middle aisle in row U brought \$52, the end seats on the left aisle brought \$38 and \$33 and the outside end seat \$33.50.

Seats sold include all on the floor from the first row to KK, the first row under the balcony; the seats on the sides of the first balcony and the first four rows in the center.

Bids will be accepted for seats in their regular order only, and not for the choice, and not more than four seats will be sold on one bid.

The \$10 seats will be sold Tuesday at 10 a. m. These include the last nine rows on the floor and the last five rows in the center of the first balcony. The second balcony is not sold for the Friday afternoon rehearsals, these being held out for rush seats on the day of the concert.

TECH FRESHMEN NAME G. B. HILTON CLASS PRESIDENT

G. B. Hilton of Oshkosh, Wis., and who prepared at Exeter, was elected temporary president of the freshman class at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this afternoon. The nominees were Mr. Hilton, M. Dalton, Portland, Me., E. Proctor of Brookline, R. W. Baldrey, Medford, and F. P. Scully, Cambridge. Samuel Rogers, president of the junior class, acted as chairman of the meeting. Newsome Eichorn, Walter Bylund and Edward Taft talked on the plans for the sporting events this fall.

Mayor Hatfield's Niece Who Names New Collier Newton as It Is Launched



(Photo by Odin Fritz, Boston) MISS DOROTHY WHITLEY

BIG COLLIER NEWTON IS LAUNCHED TO WIN NEW ENGLAND TRADE

James L. Richards Tells How His Most Sanguine Hopes for Everett Terminal Have Been Realized

LUNCHEON FOLLOWS

Large Assemblage Sees New England Coal & Coke Company's Latest Vessel Glide Into the Water

QUINCY, Mass.—In an address following the launching of the big steam collier Newton, built for the New England Coal & Coke Co., and named by Miss Dorothy Whitley, niece of Mayor Hatfield of Newton, in the presence of a large assemblage at the Fore River ship yards.

(Continued on page nine, column six)

ANCIENTS SIT DOWN ON TENTED LAWN OF COL. BENTON TO DINE

Women Are at Same Time Entertained in Home of Newly Elected Captain of Military Organization.

HOLDS ITS MUSTER

For the First Time in More Than 100 Years the Ceremony Is Observed in This Manner

In its full complement of gold braid the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is at the home of Col. Everett C. Benton in Belmont where a "muster" was held this afternoon, the first of its kind in more than 100 years.

(Continued on page nine, column five)

THREATENED TRIPOLI SEIZURE BY ITALY IS AROUSING TURKEY

Mobilization of the First Army Corps and Request for Explanation Is Reply Made by Porte to Activity

ITALY IS DIVIDED

Alleged Cause of Friction Said to Be Treatment of the Subjects of European Power and Trade Delay

CONSTANTINOPLE—The first army corps is being mobilized for embarkation to Tripoli, to reinforce the 30,000 Turkish troops already there, in readiness to oppose an Italian seizure of the colony.

The Porte has instructed the Turkish ambassador at Rome to ask the Italian government for an explanation of the movements of Italian steamers. This is believed to have reference to the proposed occupation of Tripoli by Italy.

VIENNA, Austria—The intention of Italy to seize Tripoli has disturbed the country, and all classes of Turks are rallying to the support of the government.

(Continued on page five, column six)

Three-Time Women's Tennis Champion Who Is Playing in Longwood Tournament



MISS HAZEL HOTCHKISS

FAVORITES VICTORS IN THE FIRST ROUND OF WOMEN'S TENNIS

Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, the present woman amateur tennis champion of the United States, Mrs. Barger-Wallach, who was the champion in 1908, and many other prominent women tennis players are entered in the women's open amateur tournament which started today with play in the singles on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club.

Miss Hotchkiss, who, in addition to the championship for the present year, has held the title for the two previous years, had no difficulty in defeating Miss R. Wordworth 6-1, 6-0 in the first round. Mrs. Barger-Wallach had more trouble in disposing of a local player, Miss E. Sigourney, but finally won 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Eleanor Sears won two matches, the first with ease from Miss M. Southland and the second from Miss J. Pendleton. Miss Southland was unable to secure a single game from Miss Sears. The first set in the second round went almost as easily for the brilliant Boston player, only one game being won by Miss Pendleton. In the second set, however, Miss Pendleton played much better tennis, and while it resulted in a 6-4 victory for Miss Sears, every game was well contested.

Drawings for the doubles are to be made this afternoon, and play will start tomorrow morning. Play in the mixed doubles will probably start the following day. Summary of today's play:

FIRST ROUND
Miss E. Sears defeated Miss Southland, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss S. Meredith defeated Mrs. Davol, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2.
Miss E. E. Rotch defeated Miss A. Baker, 6-2, 6-2.
Miss M. Wendell defeated Miss E. Wilkey by default.
Miss M. Homan defeated Miss H. Penhallow, 6-0, 6-1.
Mrs. T. H. Cabot defeated Miss A. Seaver, 6-0, 6-4.
Miss A. Thorndike defeated Miss R. Harrington by default.
Miss P. Chase defeated Miss R. Newton by default.
Miss H. Williams defeated Miss A. Griswold, 6-4, 6-3.
Miss H. V. Hotchkiss defeated Miss R. Wordworth, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss C. Harding defeated Miss E. Sigourney, 6-4, 6-4.
Mrs. A. Shurtleff defeated Mrs. C. Frothingham by default.
Mrs. J. Warren defeated Miss D. Dempster by default.
SECOND ROUND
Miss E. Sears defeated Miss J. Pendleton, 6-1, 6-4.
Miss C. Harding defeated Miss H. Weston, 6-0, 6-0.

VICTORY IS CLAIMED BY EACH CANDIDATE ON EVE OF PRIMARIES

Closing Day of Campaign Finds Republican Gubernatorial Nomination Seekers Confident of Result

ANALYZE SITUATION

Lieutenant-Governor Picked by Many as Probable Winner, While Others Say Mr. Walker Is in the Lead

The final day of the campaign for the state primaries finds each of the three candidates for the Republican nomination and his immediate political followers confident of victory. Each declares that his confidence is based on reliable reports from his campaign workers throughout the state.

Among Republican politicians not closely connected with any of the gubernatorial candidates it seems to be the consensus of opinion that Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham has the lead over his opponents. On the other hand many Republican leaders, including members of last year's Legislature, declare that Speaker Joseph Walker's long campaign of appealing directly to the voters, setting forth his personal position on public questions, has had its effect and that victory will perch on his banner Tuesday.

Expects Big Majority

"I believe that I shall carry the state tomorrow by an overwhelming majority, and that Speaker Walker and Representative White will divide the balance of the vote about equal between them," said Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, in an interview today.

"My advisers show me that I shall carry every ward of Boston and also Chelsea and the towns of Revere and Winthrop; Essex county is substantially solid for me. Mr. White has worked hard in Gloucester, Lynn and Haverhill, but I believe I shall carry all those cities. I have always been strong in Essex county, but this time I think I shall be stronger than ever.

"The cape, with possibly the exception of Provincetown and Wareham, seems favorable to me.

"In Boston, Fall River, Taunton and New Bedford, I find that I am strong. In New Bedford Mr. White and Mr. Walker have been exceptionally active. They will divide a certain vote between them. In Middlesex county I shall carry the cities of Worcester and Fitchburg.

Representative Norman H. White is planning an eleventh hour attack on the

(Continued on page five, column one)

DEMOCRATS READY TO FORMALLY OPEN THE STATE CAMPAIGN

The Democratic state campaign formally opens on Tuesday when Governor Foss and candidates on the state ticket leave Boston for a three days' tour in Franklin and Worcester counties.

A meeting of the executive committee of the state committee has been called at the Democratic headquarters for Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which time complete arrangements will be made for the Democratic state convention to be held at Faneuil hall on Oct. 5.

As yet the presiding officer of the convention has not been selected but in all probability either Sherman L. Whipple, candidate for United States senator against Senator Lodge last year, or Louis D. Brandeis will be the selection. George Fred Williams has been prominently mentioned as chairman of the committee on resolutions and he will undoubtedly be named for that important work.

The question of campaign funds will be one of the important topics to be discussed Thursday, and in connection with this the entire plan of campaign as prepared by Chairman McDonald will be outlined and explained.

The Massachusetts Democrats are well prepared for trying out the joint state-wide primaries in every district where there are contests, but the forecasts of members of the state committee indicate an extremely tight Democratic vote throughout the state.

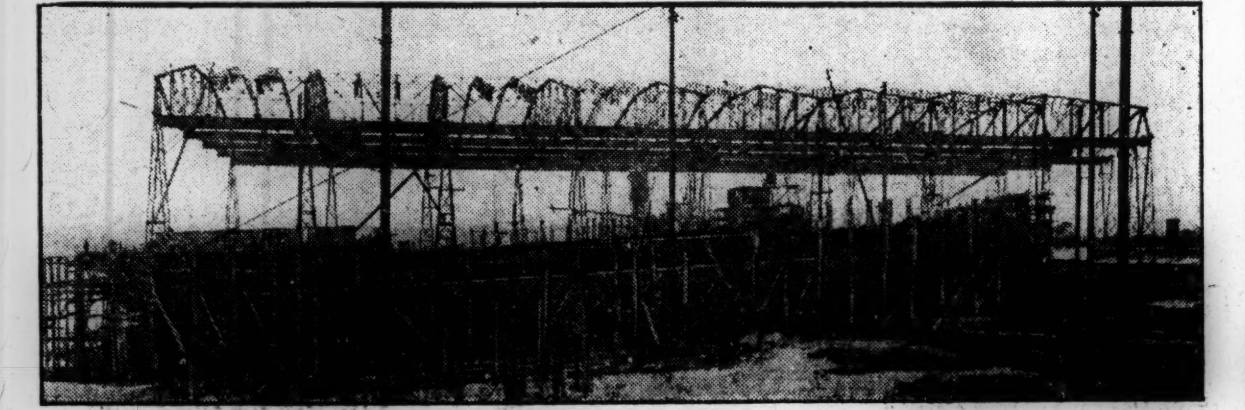
It is said that the indications point to not more than 100,000 Democratic ballots, and Chairman McDonald is looking for a majority of these to be cast in the 25 wards of the city of Boston.

There are but two real contests on for place on the state-wide ticket, although Governor Foss will have some opposition in Thomas L. Higginson of West Springfield, who would be the candidate for Governor.

The contests for the nomination of secretary of state between Frank C.

(Continued on page five, column four)

COLLIER NEWTON ON WAYS BEFORE LAUNCHING



Above may be seen the huge framework used at the Fore River yard in constructing New England Coal & Coke Company's latest big carrier

10,000 KANSANS SIT SILENT AS MR. TAFT EXPLAINS HIS VETOES

COFFEYVILLE, Kan.—Ten thousand Kansans listened in silence while President Taft earnestly explained his vetoes of the Democratic tariff bills today. Not a single handclap or cheer, except from the reception committee on the platform, greeted him. He argued earnestly to move the crowd but progressive Kansans listened attentively without sign of approval or disapproval.

"Bound as I was," said President Taft, "by my platform, pledged to see that American industry was sufficiently protected, I could do nothing but withhold my signature from these bills.

"I am not here to apologize for those vetoes; I am here to explain them," the President said, and the few people on the platform applauded. Silence still held the crowd. The President promised to recommend a tariff reduction as soon as the tariff board reported.

Friends of the President said that the quiet attention that the people accorded Mr. Taft was just what the President wanted. They believed that the audience, which followed closely the President's technical tariff discussion, was prepared to think over his arguments.

Coffeyville, the first of five towns on the President's schedule today, with a population of 12,000, was the biggest point on the day's trip. All today he will be in the district of Representative Campbell. After Coffeyville, the towns of Independence, Cherryvale, Chanute and Ottawa were on the program.

Stops of 15 minutes to half an hour

(Continued on page nine, column one)

FRENCH WARSHIP DESTROYED WITH 300 OF HER CREW

TOULON, France—Broken in two amidships, with the forward part turned upside down by the force of an internal explosion, the great French battleship Liberté, regarded as one of the finest war vessels in the world, lies at the bottom of Toulon harbor tonight a total wreck.

Of her crew of 710 men 316 are known to have perished and this list will be increased fully 100 by casualties among the crews of other warships which were in the vicinity when the magazines of the mighty battleship exploded early today.

Most of the latter come from the Democratic, the Verita and the République. The latter vessel was so badly damaged by masses of falling steel from the Liberté that she was docked just in time to prevent her sinking from a gash in her starboard quarter.

A big launch from the Liberté, which was in the water preparatory to going ashore to take back the men on Liberté, had been hastily filled and was en route toward the Democratic anchored nearby. The top of the forward turret of the destroyed warship, a giant mass of steel which the most powerful derricks could hardly have budged, flew through the air and crashed down on the launch, demolishing it and carrying all of its occupants to the bottom.

Within a short time all of the survivors had been rescued and were taken on board the flagship of the fleet where they were viewed by the admiral commanding. Orders were also issued for the formation of a general court of inquiry which will examine the survivors and place the responsibility for the disaster.

Minister of Marine Delcasse, who reached here this evening, declared this inquiry would be most thorough.

A short circuit in a storeroom forward is supposed to have caused the explosion.

The force of the explosion of the main magazines was terrific. It killed 20 seamen and injured 50 more on the Democratic, anchored near the Liberté and shattered windows all over Toulon.

The Liberté was commanded by Captain Jaures, brother of the famous socialist. At the time of the explosion he was absent from the ship, as were 200 members of the crew. At 5:30 a. m. the first explosion occurred, followed by second and third explosions at 5:45 and 5:55. Immediately after the last explosion the vessel sank in a cloud of smoke.

The Liberté was ranked as a second class battleship of 14,635 tonnage, and 20,563 indicated horse power. Her battery was of four twelve inch guns, ten seven inch, thirteen 9-pounders and ten 3-pounders. The vessel also had two torpedo tubes. When completed in 1907, she ranked as a first class battleship. The cost was \$8,262,180. According to the reports of the perfol her complement of

(Continued on page nine, column three)

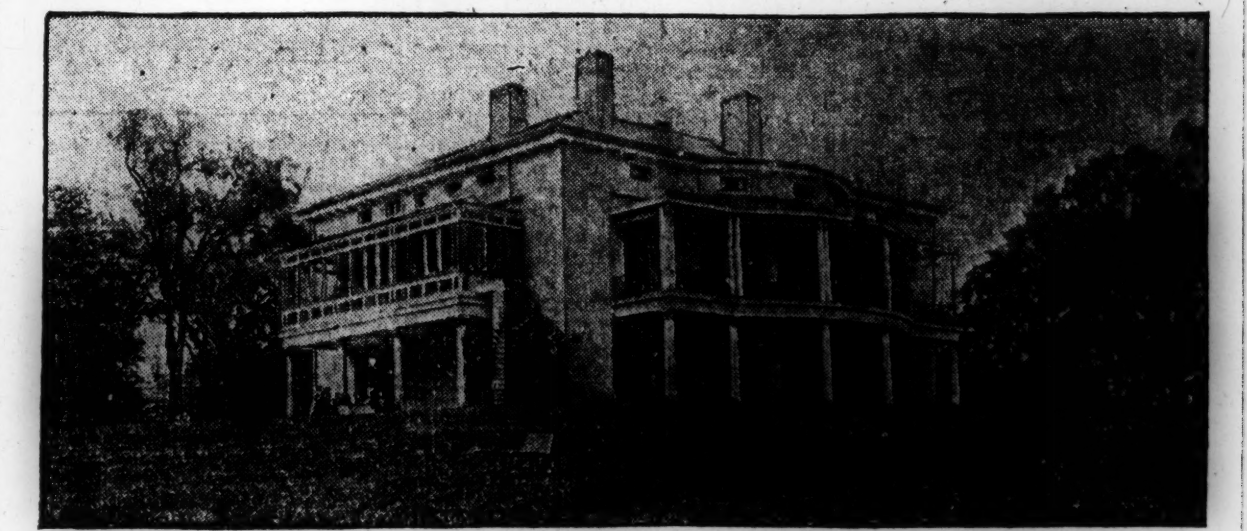
JAMES J. STORROW IN COURT FURNISHES BONDS FOR \$10,000

James J. Storrow, who was indicted last week in connection with the federal government's investigation of the United Shoe Machinery Company, appeared in the United States circuit court before Judge Colt this forenoon and gave bonds for \$10,000 for his appearance when the case comes to trial. The bonds were furnished by the National Surety Company.

Mr. Storrow was accompanied by Charles Choate, counsel for the Shoe Machinery Company, and Roland W. Boyden, of the firm of Ropes, Gray & Gorham, personal counsel for Mr. Storrow.

After his appearance in court Mr. Storrow issued the following statement: "It was a complete surprise to me to learn on my arrival at the steamship pier in New York on Saturday that I had been indicted by the government in the Shoe Machinery case. I resigned from the company nearly two years ago and for a considerable period before that had not been active in the company's affairs. I hope and believe I am as anxious as any one to obey the law. I certainly never had the slightest idea or intention of violating the Sherman law, and so far as I know, neither I nor any of the officers or directors of the company committed any violations of the law during the time I was conversant with its affairs."

HOME OF COL. BENTON WHERE ANCIENTS ARE



On the lawn seen here are more than one hundred tents spread today for accommodation of the martial visitors



WISE MAN has said:
"The acts of today become the precedents of tomorrow."

Passing along today's copy of the Monitor opens the way for tomorrow's copy to be passed along.

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Among Books and Their Writers

"The Iron Woman," Latest Novel From Mrs. Deland's Pen, Continues Study of American Manners.

RICHIES REAPPEAR

Question of How Sons Shall Be Handled by Mothers Competent Through Wealth to Gratify All Desires

MRS. MARGARET DELAND and Mrs. Humphry Ward are writers of fiction for whom the novel that each writes is looked upon as a weapon with which moral and spiritual ideals are to be fought for. Each of them also is conspicuous for practical service in social reform. They agree in their general attitude of conservatism facing a feminist movement that is radical in idea and in method. Their first bows to the world of fiction readers were with books dealing with vexed issues of theology and Biblical scholarship.

These may not be all but they are some of the likenesses between the English writer who was bred in an academic and literary atmosphere and the American author, whose early life and surroundings were of a much less bookish kind. The unlikeness there is between them is not so much one of temperament or point of view as of range of life dealt with and the social backgrounds against which the characters of their novels are set. Mrs. Deland, with a constancy that is novel and a fidelity that is supreme, is content to work out her delineation of the life histories of persons resident in a Pennsylvania region that prior to her coming had not been thought of as furnishing requisite material for an artist. Successive books about Old Chester and the persons who were first introduced to readers as resident there, have resulted in making them distinct personages, living in the mind's eye of the reader and distinct additions to the gallery of memory. Dr. Lavender is one of the most individual and most lovable of characters of all time and of all literatures.

Familiar Theme Treated

In contrast to this method of concentration and cumulative effect produced by close study and by repetition, Mrs. Ward ranges about the world, now in Italy, now in Canada, now in England, and now in France. What she does as a person she does as an author, and she also makes her characters do. It is a method that, like F. Marion Crawford's, gives considerable variety to a writer's output—it produces the impression, justifiable in Mrs. Ward's case no doubt, of an author's exceptional breadth of human interest and cultural attainments, permitting one to seem to enter into the life of many diverse kinds of people. But the method of the greatest masters

AT THE THEATERS

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"What the Doctor Ordered."
BLUET—"Cyril Scott."
CENTURY—"The Blue Bird."
COHAN—"The Little Millionaire."
COLLIER—"Speed."
CRITERION—"Passers-By."
DAILY—"When Sweet Whiten."
EMPIRE—"John Drew."
GAIETY—"Excuse Me."
GLOBE—"Douglas Fairbanks."
GRAND—"The Country Boy."
HARRIS—"Maggie Pepper."
HYPHODROME—"Spectacles."
HUDSON—"Snobs."
KNOX—"The Siren."
LIVELY—"Everywoman."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Real Thing."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"As a Man Thinks."
WALLACKS—"Disraeli."
WEBER—"Edmund Breese."
WEST END—"Pomander Walk."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"J. K. Hackett."
COURT—"An Everyday Man."
GARRICK—"The Rose."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"William Hodge."
LYRIC—"Pinafore."
LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou."
MAYNARD—"The Deep Purple."
OLYMPIA—"Uncle Sam."
OPERA HOUSE—"The Little Rebel."
POWERS—"Kylie Bellow."
PRINCESS—"Over Night."

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Round-up."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Why Smith Left Home."
COLONIAL—"The Red Widow."
GLOBE—"Thurston."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Man Between."
HOLLIS—"Louis Mann."
R. F. KEENE—"Rodeville."
MAJESTIC—"The Bohemian Girl."
PARK—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
PLYMOUTH—"Irish Players."
SHUBERT—"Musical Revue of 1911."
TREMONT—"Excuse Me."

of fiction has been more like that of Mrs. Deland. Balzac, Dickens, Jane Austen, George Eliot, Hawthorne and Tolstoi did their best and most enduring work in handling the inexhaustible wealth of a limited region. Each of them was least successful when invading a remote territory. To write a great cosmopolitan novel requires a great cosmopolitan, far more flexible in ethical standards and intuitional in methods than either Mrs. Ward or Mrs. Deland.

Persons who read Mrs. Deland's book, "The Awakening of Helena Richie," were made aware of the author's intense but rational interest in those aspects of married life which are not as important today as they seem to be because they are new, for they are not that; but because they are being frankly discussed as never before in the literatures of Germanic peoples, using that term in its broadest sense. Mrs. Deland returns to this theme in her latest book, "The Iron Woman" (Harpers Bros.), just issued. The background is shifted from Chester to a town about 20 miles away, a place called Mercer, which might be one of any hundreds of communities in that region of Pennsylvania given over to making iron and steel. Helena and David Richie reappear and play important parts. There are brief allusions to Dr. Lavender and to one of the other major characters of the earlier book. In most respects the religious and ethical standards of Mercer and of Chester agree, and Mrs. Deland does not lose an opportunity to renew attack upon the type of severe Calvinism and strait-laced Puritanism of a Scotch-American and not a New England type which she usually sets up as a target for her aim in her stories of western Pennsylvania life.

Problems of Times Stated

For readers of this novel who come to it as the first book of Mrs. Deland's to be read by them its chief interest may be in the graphic delineation it gives of phases of life in a community where commercialism dominates the town, where everything seemingly centers upon extraction of mineral wealth from the soil and its manufacture into iron and steel, and where the dominant personage of the community is a manufacturer. In this case it is a woman, masculine and hard in type, intense and narrow in religious faith, keen and shrewd in matters of business, but blind and fatuous in dealing with her son, the offspring of union with a weak husband endowed with an artistic temperament. Viewed from one standpoint this story is but a setting forth of the almost certain estrangement that arose ere the child was in its teens, between Blair Maitland and his unsympathetic and uncomprehending mother. Seldom has the unfitness of the life and standards of an average American town to foster the best there is in an occasionally outcropping character with esthetic capacities strongly developed, been more vividly presented.

Viewed from another angle, the book is a plea, in petto, for abolition of a theory of parental duty which makes it incumbent upon fathers and mothers never to say "No" to their children, never to deny their every request, never to teach them to labor or to understand the meaning of "ought." The iron woman, in the course of time, came to see and to admit that upon her maternal head rested much of the responsibility for the career of a son that she had deliberately provided with the wherewithal for his cultivation of supreme selfishness and consequent moral laxity.

Nor are these the only didactic lessons that are inferable from this powerful story so pertinent in its depiction of problems that face many rich American families today. Elizabeth Ferguson, the heroine of the chief love affair of the story, arrives at an hour when she also wishes that more authority had been used by her guardian when she was a child. The burst of unreasoning anger that led her to become the wife of a man she did not really love was, in her opinion, the outcome of a habit of passionate and selfish expression of irritation and wilfulness that never should have been permitted to form by those persons who had her life to shape.

Choice of Ideals Made

The chief interest of the book, however, especially to readers previously interested in Helena and David Richie, is in the further working out of the career of the mother and son, and the moral experience that they passed through arising from the conflict for the heart and hand of Elizabeth Ferguson that went on between Blair Maitland and David Richie. It is in her dealing with this tangle of loves and misunderstandings and in assigning responsibility for the senseless pride of Richie, the blinding anger of Elizabeth, followed by desolating remorse, the base betrayal of

a friend of which Maitland was guilty and the part which Helena Richie has to play, even to the extent of saving David from his own worst self by disclosing her own sin and dishonor, that Mrs. Deland shows her technical mastery of her art, her insight into human motives, and her ethical conservatism.

No one of the characters of this tale escapes sooner or later the test of choice between higher and lower ideals, and fails to suffer for any deflection. Some of them talk the lingo of an easy-going marital morality today that would shade black into gray and gray into white and thus destroy the institution of the family. David Richie, in his reaction from despair and cynicism, with Elizabeth in his physical possession again after she had fled from her husband, would thwart Helena Richie's maternal effort to shield him and save him from wickedness, by ranting, after the manner of the heroes of many novels of the day, as to the superiority of the "higher law" to the conventions of society respecting marriage and divorce.

Output Restrained

Not so his mother. Not even when Blair Maitland, following his wife's return to him and the effect produced by her renewed formal deference and her unchangeable determination to withhold that which he most desired, acquiesced in any method of legal separation by which Elizabeth might become the wife of the man, Richie, whom she always had loved, did Helena Richie indorse that conventional method of righting wrong. To Robert Ferguson, whose persistent wooing of her is one of the minor themes of a complex tale, this woman whose own position in conventional society was far from one justifying the right to teach it ethics, said: "No one, for his own happiness has a right to do a thing which would injure an ideal by which the rest of us live."

Helena would have had David, Blair and Elizabeth take the consequences of their errors as she had, having found that by such acceptance came both relief and wisdom.

The book shows no marked gain in power by Mrs. Deland. Neither is there any decided declension. She has wrought out her own clear, forceful, almost masculine style. She is clear in regard to the function of the story-writer as a teacher of wisdom as well as a giver of pleasure. She finds her material close at hand. She abstains from too frequent publication and from pot-boilers that diminish reputation while they fill the purse. She holds a dignified place, cherishes high ideals, and is an artist whose work wears well just because so thoroughly wrought out and so seriously conceived.

BOOKS REVIEWED

"THE STORY OF THE AEROPLANE." By Claude Grahame-White. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Sooner or later, it is generally recognized, the aeroplane is destined to vie in popularity with the automobile, the yacht, the motor launch, the house boat. The production of a volume devoted to the past, present and future of the aeroplane at this juncture, therefore, cannot fail to awaken public interest.

In his book entitled "The Story of the Aeroplane" Claude Grahame-White, the author, has happily chosen to avoid a technical style and to use just enough of the personal touch to delude the reader into believing that he is not reading science or history.

To the engineer, the scientist, the mechanic, or the amateur aviator, the book will be of little practical value, for the simple reason that the theories, formulae and computation upon which the art of aviation is based are studiously excluded. This omission, however, so far as the ordinary reader is concerned, enhances the value of the work.

Especially interesting are the lively accounts which the author gives of the memorable flights in the history of aviation, among them the dash of the Frenchman Blériot across the English channel in the gray mists of early morning and the author's own race with M. Paulhan from London to Manchester for the \$50,000 prize offered by the London Daily Mail.

Under the caption "Sensations of Flying" Mr. Grahame-White dispels several popular misconceptions as to the feelings of the flyer in the air and then takes the reader, figuratively speaking, in his initial flight, circles with him over the broad expanse of country, and then drops him gently to earth, impressionless perhaps but enthusiastic.

Managers of aviation meets on this side of the water would do well to ponder over the chapter on the management

of meets. The information therein given takes the reader behind the scenes and shows him how little he knows about the expense of running a meet. It also enlightens him as to the enormous amount of work necessary to prepare an aerodrome. The rolling of the ground, the filling in of holes and ditches, the topography of the surrounding country, safe places for landing, the proximity of the field to water—these are among the fundamentals to be taken into consideration by the management, and at which the spectator never guesses.

Local interest attaches to the work in that several of the best illustrations are from photographs made at the Harvard-Boston meet last year. The book is printed in easy, large type, the literary style is lucid and convincing and the illustrations are excellent. The chief interest, however, lies in the personal narrative which runs throughout the story and keeps the reader interested to the end.

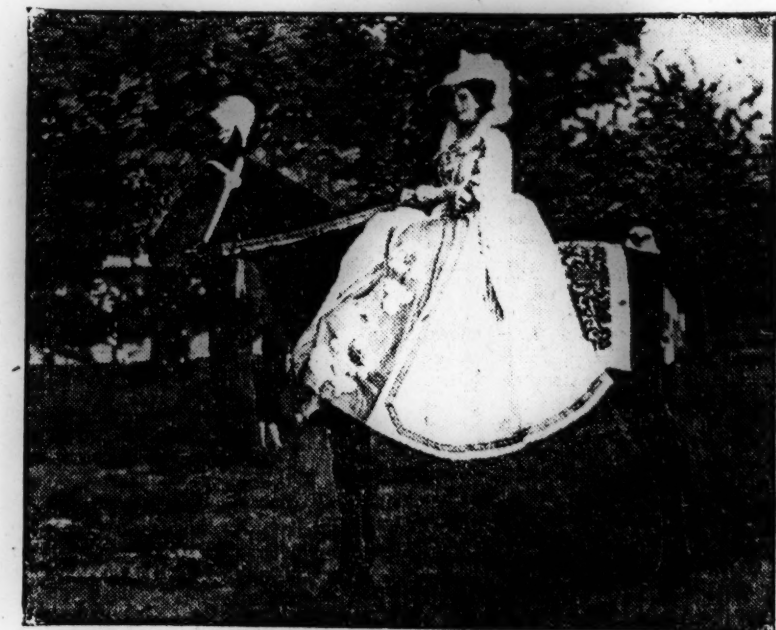
"THE NELSONS OF BURNHAM THORPE: A RECORD OF A NORFOLK FAMILY." Compiled from unpublished letters and notebooks, 1787-1842. By M. Eyre Matcham. Illustrated. London: John Lane. 16s. net.

Considering that Nelson has always been a popular favorite, it is curious to think how few people know more than two phases of his career, and how, in all the many books that have been written about him, those two phases have been emphasized to the almost total exclusion of the home life and family affections that in reality formed so large a part of his character and absorbed so much of his interest.

The present volume, which is chiefly compiled from the hitherto unpublished correspondence of his father, the Rev. Edmund Nelson, for 46 years rector of Burnham Thorpe in Norfolk, supplies an invaluable link in the life history of the great admiral. It presents to us the future hero before he rose to eminence. We see him as he appeared in the eyes of his relatives. More than that we are introduced into the midst of the Nelson family and made one of themselves. We are invited to rejoice with his father over the success of his gardening operations, and we share in his sister's distress when she loses her yellow hat on the road to London. Incidentally, we obtain a very clear view of the quiet, provincial family in England, while Europe was undergoing the most strenuous upheaval she had ever known.

From his earliest youth Horatio Nelson seems to have been the favorite son and brother, as is shown by the fact that long before he became celebrated, he is alluded to as "your bro'" in the rector's

MID-GLOUCESTERSHIRE REVIEWS PAST



Queen Elizabeth rides into cloth fair clad in white and gold

letters to his daughter Catherine, although there were two elder ones. These were distinguished by name, but the brother par excellence had no need of his for recognition. And all through the correspondence we can see that the father had nothing but praises to bestow on his famous son.

Respecting his conduct, even on the most trying occasions, I am quite at ease," he writes and "with regard to himself have perfect confidence as to his public conduct." And again, "certain it is he has a claim to all my affection, having never transgressed." These sentiments were apparently shared with all those with whom Lord Nelson came into contact.

"Throughout his whole youth and the

COTSWOLD HILLS' PAGEANT GAY

Brightly-Colored Episodes Begin With Ancient Druids and Include Gorgeous Cloth-Fair in Which Elizabeth Appears

PERFORMERS PRESENT BRIGHT COLORINGS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Hundreds of amateur actors in great pageant show brilliant costumes of various stages in British history

(Special to the Monitor)
MIDCHINHAMPTON, Eng.—"I've been reading the book as I came down in the train and it seems to me written in exactly the right way," said W. D. Howells, who had seen a casual notice of the pageant of progress the Cotswold hill people were organizing and had left the place in Wales where he was staying and traveled purposely into Gloucestershire because the pageant struck him as "such a nice idea."

"It's a pageant that all classes can follow and understand," said a countryman with genuine gratitude, "most of 'em are above our heads with their battles and lords and kings and what not."

Royalty Figures

There were kings in this pageant, for Edward III. introduced the Flemish weavers in person and explains his edict that the Cotswold folk are to learn to weave the wool from Cotswold sheep, a flock of which are seen upon the field; and Gloriana, the young and lovely Elizabeth, visits the cloth fair and accepts a roll of the famous West of England woollens, presented by the head of the weavers.

guild, whose family have been leaders of the woolen industry for 300 years.

But kings and queens are shown taking a friendly interest in the welfare of the people, helping their industries and encouraging the nation's trade. Does not Elizabeth in the cloth fair scene befriend a group of Huguenots and give them assurance of her protection if they will settle down to teach the Cotswold folk better methods in their trade?

Color Schemes Seen

As the hundreds of performers appeared in turn in the nine episodes, a whole gamut of color schemes was seen. First came the Druids and Druidesses in white with garlands followed by Britons in brown skins and robes of white and hyacinth blue, and again by the Roman cortege in white and gold.

In the Saxon episode, every shade of brilliant rose from palest pink to a shade approaching scarlet, dull gray-greens, yellow-greens and gray, appeared. This was followed by the Norman episode, in gold and brown and deep red, symbolical of the wealth of the country which was recorded in the Domesday book.

After this came the Flemish weavers in scarlet caps and hoods, deep blue and purple, varied with gray and brown. This led up to the gorgeous cloth fair when the young Elizabeth rides in, clad in white and gold with her six ushers in black and white and a cortege of ladies and pages in brilliant hues. Peddlers, Morris dancers, maypole girls and the crowd fill the field with a mass of color.

Execution Was Easy

Colossal as the scheme appeared, it was yet the easiest possible in design and execution. When the rough color scheme (arranged by Maxwell Armfield) had been jotted down, various firms were requested to send samples from which the fabrics of the right hue and texture were selected; not costly silks and satins, but stuffs which were limited to a few pence per yard. The bundle of patterns was sent to the mistress of the robes of each individual episode, who secured similar materials from the local drapers and organized a cutting-out committee of local helpers.

Scheme Perfect

Nine completely separate scenes were each taken by a group of small towns and villages, from whom performers, stage manager, property master, secretary, treasurer and general committee were drawn. So perfect was the scheme

that on the opening day everybody knew his or her place and marched into it as if by clockwork.

The pageant of progress set forth the history of the Cotswold hills, for each scene illustrated some important issue in the industrial or civic history of the working folk: the introduction of new industries, the ending of old tyrannies, or the wisdom which ordained a better system of government.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

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R. T. Adams & Co.
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REMOVAL OF THE RESTAURANT SHOOSHAN

On Wednesday, Sept. 27, on account of alterations in our present location in Chickering Hall Building, this well-known Cafe will remove to more commodious quarters at

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Block South of Boylston Street Transfer Station
Remember! SHOOSHAN Cuisine, Service and Popular Prices will prevail.
D. M. SHOOSHAN, Prop.

SEVERAL GOOD OPENINGS

for technical graduates testing steam and electrical apparatus and making computations in connection with the same. E. E. B., 42 Center Street, West Lynn, Mass.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

PENDANTS

Gold or Platinum mounted, set with Pearls, Diamonds, Sapphires, Amethysts, Topaz, etc.

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A. Stowell & Co. Inc.
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YOUR WEDDING INVITATIONS
carefully and promptly executed at 57-59 Franklin St.

(Continued on page seven, column one)

IRISH PLAYERS DELIGHT BOSTON WITH SINCERELY ACTED DRAMAS

Sincerity must be taken as text of any consideration of the Irish national theater movement. William Butler Yeats, founder of the movement, emphasized this sincerity Saturday evening in speaking at the opening of the new Plymouth theater, and the performance that followed exemplified it in three plays acted by the original Abbey Theater Company from Dublin. To these people their drama is a religion.

Following an address of welcome by Mayor Fitzgerald, Mr. Yeats said: "When we started our movement in Ireland 10 years ago it was with the intention of creating a theater of literature, a theater of fine arts, and yet a theater of the people. We were ready to wait for a long time, but we hoped from the very start to get some parts of our audience from every class—from the masses of the people. Our players were amateurs; they worked hard during the day, and came to rehearsal or to perform in the evening to work there harder still."

"In order that their entire day should be free from their daily labors, we had to find money to pay them. The expenses of the earliest performances of all were paid for by the actors themselves, each subscribing some small sum, and Lady Gregory and myself gave some money, and a friend of mine in New York also helped. Later on an English friend, Miss Horniman and some other good friends gave us a subsidy, and Miss Horniman rebuilt an old concert hall, turned it into a theater and gave us the use of it."

"But now we are paying our way, and we own our theater. We have succeeded because we have based our art on the life of Ireland. When an actor comes to us we say to him: 'If you have a strong accent, found your expression upon it. You must study it, you must listen to it in other people. If you have local knowledge, if you have grown up in some little town, or village, where you have observed many marked characters, that knowledge is precisely what will make you valuable to us.' If this player were to go to another theater where all the drama is the drama of the drawing room, he would have to forget this accent, all that local knowledge. In the same day we find our dramatists round about us in Ireland, and we tell them not to think of the plays they had seen upon the stage."

"We have even sent a circular to our dramatists asking them as far as possible to avoid the love interest, because the constant treatment of that subject on the modern stage will make their minds conventional, as they approach it; instead they must think of the life they have grown up among—of what they have observed and felt in childhood and youth—and no impression of later life would ever be so vivid. This new material will, we tell them, help to new form and new style, for fine form is more often than not the result of the shock of new material, which weakens all the faculties into the most intense life. We are getting great numbers of plays descriptive of the life and of the mind of Ireland in many forms and many classes—not indeed photographic descriptions, for the mind must play with everything and transform it."

"We have never withdrawn a play permanently because it was disliked, if we ourselves, thought it was good; and we have seen not a few unpopular plays become popular. Even 'The Playboy of the Western World,' over which Dublin rioted for a week, is now played constantly and to good houses."

"An old Tory uncle of mine used to say: 'Everything that comes to Ireland becomes reality.' Now that the theater has come to Ireland we hope to bring it back again to the realities that it had in the great days of the theater in Spain and France, and in the days of Elizabeth."

Three Folk Plays

Synge's "The Shadow of the Glen," the opening play, has long been familiar to readers in this country. It is a bitter, ironic, yet withal poetic tale of the way a jealous husband, Daniel Burke, tricks into self-betrayal his lonely young wife, how he spies upon her, and having confirmed his suspicions, orders her into the road. Her young admirer, Michael, draws back when he finds she will bring him no land and gold. She goes out into the night with a dreamy wanderer who had happened in for food and warmth. At the door he says: "The rain is falling, but the air is kind and maybe it'll be a grand morning, by the grace of God." Then the ironical end when Michael raises his glass and says: "God reward you, Daniel Burke, and may you have a long life and a quiet life and good health with it."

Frequently part of the house burst into laughter, through spontaneous enjoyment of the dialect, only to be promptly silenced by the hisses of others who were taking a more conscious intellectual enjoyment in the irony and

poetry. Toward the middle of the evening the titters ceased. About equally annoyed and amused at this novel battle in the audience was a third group, self-contained. Did laughs or hisses most interfere with enjoyment of the play by these innocent non-combatants?

A Remarkable Feasant Tragedy
"Birthright," in two acts by T. C. Murray, was the second number on the bill. This somber play is a remarkable work for the author sets forth with a realism absolutely convincing the tragedy of the prodigal elder son.

Bat Morrissey by 30 years of toil has wrung bare life for his family from his stony farm. His elder son, Hugh, is fond of sports, and has been educated; but the younger, Shane, has been kept at home, and is the right hand of his father. Now the stubborn land is almost worn out, and will support only three, so Bat has bought a fine trunk for Shane against his start on the morrow for America to find his fortune. Bat will have to do the work alone with the help of the good brown mare. On this day Bat is very angry with Hugh for sporting on the hurling field when there is work to do on the land. The catastrophe that is rolling upon the family first takes toll of the mare.

Distraught with this loss Bat, wandering around the house at midnight encounters Hugh just returned from the celebration of a hurling victory. Ignoring his patient wife, Bat pronounces banishment upon the elder son. The faithful Shane shall have his brother's birthright. Hugh accuses Shane of stealing his inheritance. Shane roused at last pours out his wrongs upon his brother and their mother. Happy-go-lucky Hugh was always the favored one, for he needed her watchful care. The steady Shane needing no care received none. Nose to nose the brothers hurl accusations and threats at each other. They clench, crash to the floor, and writhe in mortal struggle. Soon all is over. In one day Bat Morrissey has lost his good brown mare and his favorite son.

No such uncompromising tragedy has been revealed on a Boston stage within memory. It carries a tremendous moral implied in its teaching that however hard, a father must try to understand the son who is nothing like himself. The gray passion of the thing is magnificent, sweeping the whole family along to a huddling crash that is the direct outcome of its history. The auditor is led to sympathize with every member of the family—the toiling farmer protesting against the injustice of having an unproductive son, that son lovable and gay in his boyish joy of living, the faithful brother losing even the little he has earned that the favorite drone may have all, and most pathetic of all the wife and mother, crying peace here and peace there for the sake of others, never herself, patiently, gladly, submitting to the weight of woe added by each of those for whom she toils and endures.

The evening closed with laughter aroused by Lady Gregory's "Hyacinth Halvey," a farce in which a mischievous youth in search of a situation is made out a saint in spite of himself. He is seized upon by villagers to pose as a living example of rectitude at a lecture to be given in the town upon the value of character, word having come that the railway men have broken the magic lantern slides "under the impression they

were eggs." Hyacinth steals a sheep and even robs a church, but every effort to make himself out bad is construed into saintliness, and at last he is carried off to the platform. The lecturer being delayed, who better than Halvey is qualified by nature to make a moral address?

All the plays were rewarded with prolonged applause, hearty laughter at appropriate and inappropriate moments, and six to eight curtain calls each.

Acting Without Artifice
The passionate sincerity of the acting provides a novel experience for the auditor in these days of polished stage artifice, for the playing is as simple and honest as the plays. For the most part they appear not to be acting, but living their roles. To them the characters are human beings, themselves. It is themselves that the playwright has put into these plays.

Each player speaks in the tempo that is natural to him, some fast, some slow, as people always do in life and actors almost never do after the producer is finished making them over to suit his purposes. If melody is the natural speech of one of these players he speaks in melody, just as many Frenchmen "sing" their words.

As often as not they talk with backs to the audience, a realistic detail a trifle trying for the back rows of our commodious playhouses, admirable though it must be in the little home theater. In their excitement their speeches overlap as do eager people's everywhere in real life. They move about but little. There is none of the restlessness or exchange of chairs insisted upon by some of our stage managers under the fond delusion that they are thus simulating "action." Action is emotional thought with these players. They live their joys and sorrows across a table or laugh or mutter into a peat fire.

Comment upon the individual work of these unique players must be deferred until an effort can be made to disassociate the talent of several players from the astonishingly compact body of ensemble effect they produce. Mention must be made, however, of Mr. Kerrigan's poetic wanderer and younger son and of Mr. O'Donovan in his two parts.

The casts:

"THE SHADOW OF THE GLEN."
Dan Burke Arthur Sinclair
Nora Burke Sara Allgood
Michael Dara J. A. O'Rourke
A tramp J. M. Kerrigan

"BIRTHRIGHT."
Dan Hogarty J. A. O'Rourke
Maura Morrissey Eileen O'Doherty
Bat Morrissey Sydney J. Morgan
Shane Morrissey J. M. Kerrigan
Hugh Morrissey Fred O'Donovan

"HYACINTH HALVEY."
Mrs. Delane Sara Allgood
James Quirk Arthur Sinclair
Fady Farrell J. A. O'Rourke
Miss Joyce Eileen O'Doherty

Sgt. Carden Sydney J. Morgan
Hyacinth Halvey Fred O'Donovan
This bill will be repeated tonight, Friday night, Saturday matinee and Saturday night of this week.

On Tuesday night, Wednesday matinee, Wednesday night and Thursday night the company will play Synge's "Well of the Saints" and Lady Gregory's comedy, "The Workhouse Ward."

FRENCH MANEUVERS SHOW AEROPLANE AS THE CHIEF FEATURE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—The annual military maneuvers now taking place on the eastern frontier of France are naturally exciting special interest this year. General Bonneau, whose mission is to raise the siege of Belfort, is in command of the red army with his headquarters at Vesoul and has around him the whole of his forces except the cavalry, which are quartered some 15 kilometers away to the south.

Belfort itself, which is supposed to be unable to hold out for more than three days, is surrounded by the white army under the command of General Picard, and it is for General Bonneau to relieve the city and for General Picard to prevent his doing so before the arrival of another portion of the white army which is on the way to General Picard's assistance and in three days' distance off.

The plan of the maneuvers includes general directions to each commander-in-chief as to his plan of battle and operations. These may be modified if either of the commanders thinks advisable, but the responsibility of so doing rests with each commander individually.

It is believed that this new measure of discretion and liberty given to the commanders is likely to greatly encourage the development of a spirit of initiative, to promote decision and aptitude for direction on the part of the sub-commanders and to disclose the character and ability of the commanders-in-chief themselves.

The general plan is somewhat analogous with that of 1910 but it is recognized in military circles that the subject has been treated far more expertly than last year.

A special feature of the plan this year is that it involves each army taking the offensive. The situation specially necessitates the quick settlement of the issue and consequently it is only by vigorous attack that the object of the maneuvers can be attained.

In spite of the numerical inferiority of the white army both in infantry and cavalry it is necessary for the reason above stated that it shall take the initiative and attack the red army and thus avoid a forced battle under disadvantageous conditions. General Picard is therefore compelled to maneuver his army by a series of rapid attacks as to gain time and thereby avoid coming to a pitched battle during the three days that must elapse before relief can come. In this lies the whole point of the present maneuvers.

The preliminary operations have included some very interesting scenes. There was much fighting at close quarters by the advanced guard of both armies in the scramble that took place to get possession of the banks of the River Oignon which is an important strategic position.

The most important feature of these maneuvers is undoubtedly the use that is being made of aeroplanes as war scouts, the flights being witnessed with immense interest by the great crowds of people who congregate around the various aviator camps in the vicinity of Vesoul.

The aviators taking part in the maneuvers have been divided into three sections and include 17 well known names. The first section, for heavy machines, has its headquarters at Vesoul itself; the second, for lighter ones, is situated at Héricourt near by, and the third, for mixed machines, is quartered in a camp at Villersexel. All of these are under the special command of General Chomer.

The aviators have been distributed as follows: Seven are placed at the disposal of General Picard, eight others are allotted to General Bonneau and the remainder are detailed for special service with the artillery.

Some superb feats of scouting have been performed by the three groups of aeroplanes, which include such names as Lagoué, Martinet, Lieutenant Bard, Lieutenant Remy, Captain Felix, Lieutenant Ducouneux, Captain Bellange and Lieutenant Cheveau.

The last named remained aloft for 4½ hours, finally returning to headquarters with a fully detailed plan showing the arrangement of the enemy's forces.

The aviators have all been warmly congratulated by the military authorities on the excellent work they have accomplished. Aviation is now recognized as a necessary adjunct to military operations and it is a notable fact that the 1912 budget makes a provision for £17,000,000 for the development of military airships.

All the important powers have military representatives at the maneuvers, Russia being represented by the Grand Duke Boris. A visitor to whom much attention is being offered is El-Mokri, the Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, who at the official luncheon given by the minister of war to the visitors was the recipient of much graceful felicitation by M. Messimy, who proposed the health of the Sultan of Morocco and of El-Mokri himself.

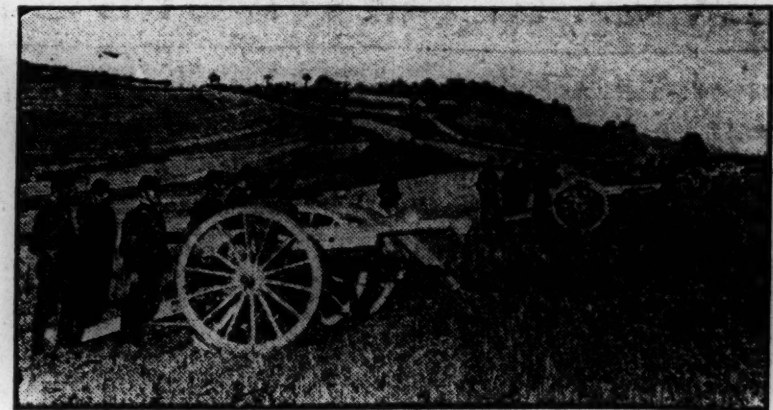
LOOK FOR RECORD VOTE

NORWELL, Mass.—There are indications of a record vote at the primaries to be held in the town hall Tuesday evening. The Republican candidates for representative are Joseph C. Otis, who ran last fall, Selectman William D. Turner and Henry J. Tolman. Joseph F. Merritt, the Democratic candidate, has no opponent for the Democratic nomination.

ULSTER MEN OPPOSE HOME RULE

BELFAST, Ire.—Ulster Unionists to the estimated number of 100,000 have held an anti-home rule gathering.

ON FIRING LINE AT FRENCH MANEUVERS



(Copyright by the Topical Press)

Scene here shows the field guns when they are in action

Watching an Aeroplane Acting as War Scout at French Army Maneuvers



(Copyright by the Topical Press) GENERAL CHOMER

WILLIAM W. LOCKE IS AWARDER OF PRIZES IN GARDEN CONTEST

William W. Locke, supervisor of the Civic Service House, of Boston, awarded the prizes in the children's garden contest, held under the auspices of the Rosindale Community Club, at Pierce field, West Roxbury, Saturday afternoon.

The prizes were awarded as follows: Class A (for children over 10 years), vegetable garden, won by Iremine Schultz. Second, divided into two special classes, Gertrude Shultz and William Gavin.

Class B (children under 10 years), won by Lawrence Guild. Second, John Lyons. Class C (for older children), flower garden; won by Donald McArdle. Second, Francis Driscoll.

Class D (for younger children). Won by Carrie Heuser. Second, William Albrecht.

The prizes in these events were \$2 for first and \$1 for second. Ten prizes of bright, new quarters were given for honorable mention.

The judges were Miss Mary A. McCarthy, Miss Nellie Lester Lamb, and Miss Julia Harvey Bradley.

SEEK ELECTRIC POLE REMOVALS

WEBSTER, Mass.—A petition has been received by the selectmen from the Peabody Construction Company asking for the removal of poles of the Worcester and Webster street railway, New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and Webster & Southbridge Gas & Electric Company. Request is also made for the removal of two trees on the land in front of the new postoffice.

A hearing will be given Oct. 2 at the selectmen's rooms. The petition received from the Webster & Southbridge Gas & Electric Company for the erection of a pole on Nelson street will be under consideration.

ADD 35 MORE POSTAL BANKS

WASHINGTON.—Orders were issued at the postoffice department today for the establishment of postal savings banks at 35 first class offices, among which are Holyoke, Pittsfield and Salem, Mass., and Bangor, Me.

EASTMANS TO HOLD REUNION

CONCORD, N. H.—The Eastman Association has planned for Oct. 5 a reunion of all persons of whatever name, tracing their lineage from Roger Eastman, who, in 1640, settled in Salisbury, Mass. The gathering will take place in the First Baptist chapel, North State street, this city.

DUTCH STATESMAN COMING

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The Dutch minister of foreign affairs Jan Kieft de Marees van Swinderen, who was formerly minister from the Netherlands to the United States, is a passenger for New York on the Mauretaania.

WORCESTER MUSEUM HAS MODERN FRENCH PAINTINGS ON SHOW

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester Art Museum opens the season with an interesting exhibition of 23 modern French paintings lent by the galleries of Durand-Ruel & Son of New York. "Twilight" and "Montclair," two of the recently acquired paintings of George Inness, are also shown.

The most satisfying picture of the display is "Quai de Rouen" by Camille Pissarro; a picture full of atmosphere, the general tone a pearly gray of high key. At close range it is unintelligible but at 20 feet it develops into most accurate detail. This lingers in the memory as the finest thing in the collection.

One of the Rouen cathedral series by Claude Monet shows the white facade against a clear blue sky and in "Charing Cross Bridge," one of the misty Thames series, the predominating tone is blue with a rosy light falling through the arches of the bridge.

A striking picture on account of the prevailing pea-green tone shows two women in white dresses against a background of white Easter lilies. This is painted by Frederick C. Frieseke (American) and is called "Lilies." The same artist has another picture, less pleasing, of a woman in a bright green boat under a many-hued Japanese umbrella with a bright figured scarf around her shoulders. She seems to be entangled in a green vine and the sun falls in bright spots through the leaves. It is called "Through the Vines."

"The Reader," by Mary Cassatt, shows a child in a red-violet dress reading a book. A black curl, tied with a scarlet ribbon, falls against her cheek. She is seated against a neutral blue-green wall and a yellow-green sunlit garden shows beyond the open door. It is painted with flat thin color and the values are admirably managed. The subject, however, does not please usually so much as another picture by the same artist owned by the museum, and shown in the other gallery. That represents a mother cuddling her child after its bath.

"Portrait de Vayson Enfant, Collection Pellerin," by Manet, shows the head of a very plain girl painted in his broadest manner. A pastel landscape by Degas is one of those in which he is said to have seen landscape always as the human form. It shows a dyke, cliffs and the sea is pleasing in color and with little detail.

The most brilliant sunlight picture is "Springtime," by Moret, painted in spots of pure intense color of high key. "The Bull Fight," by Canals, is another strikingly brilliant scene. The remaining pictures are by Gustav Courbet, Alfred Sisley, Adolph Monticelli, Auguste Renoir, Loiseau, Mauffa, Fantin Latour, Frederico Zandomeneghi, D'Espaenat and Andre.

GEN. LAWRENCE PASSES AWAY
MEDFORD, Mass.—Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence passed away yesterday at his home here.

Gen. Samuel Crocker Lawrence succeeded Judge Henry L. Palmer of Milwaukee two years ago as most prominent grand commander of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States and resigned that office last year. The grand commander is the head of the highest degree in Masonry.

Born here on Nov. 22, 1832, General Lawrence graduated at Harvard in 1853 and entered the banking business in Chicago in 1856. Two years later he went into business in his native city with his father and brother, the firm being known as Daniel Lawrence & Sons.

From 1867 to 1906 he was sole proprietor. He was president of the Eastern Railroad Company in 1875 and was director of the Boston & Maine railroad since 1884 and member of the executive committee since 1893. Since 1875 he had been a member of the executive committee of the Maine Central railroad.

He was colonel of the fifth Massachusetts regiment in 1861. He was brigadier-general of the Massachusetts militia 1862-64; commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1869, and was first mayor of the city of Medford. He was also commander of the Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 1894-5. He was invested with the thirty-third degree in Masonry in 1866.

LET BUSINESS OBEY THE LAW AGAIN SAYS MR. WICKERSHAM

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Replying to many inquiries concerning the authenticity of a reported interview with its correspondent, published in the New York World on Saturday, Attorney-General Wickersham made this statement:

"The purported interview is a summary of two conversations which were neither understood nor intended to be for publication. Circumstances unnecessary to state here led me to express myself much more freely upon the subjects discussed than I would have done for publication."

"The report contains some inaccuracies. For instance, I did not state that the United States Steel Corporation was a combination in violation of law, nor did I state that the men under indictment in the beef trust cases in Chicago would go to prison if I had my way. There are also other inaccuracies."

"In the main, however, the reported interview represents, with such corrections, the views expressed by me in the conversations referred to."

"The President has stated that the supreme court has decided what the law is, and how business has got to square itself with the law." It is not the intention of the department of justice to bring indiscriminate prosecutions, nor is it its intention to resort to criminal proceedings except where the evidence at its disposal indicates wilful and deliberate violation of law and the suppression of competitive conditions by oppression and unfair or otherwise illegal methods.

"It is hoped that monopolistic combinations which are in illegal restraint of interstate trade and commerce will voluntarily reorganize and establish competitive conditions without awaiting prosecution. The government would very much prefer such voluntary action to the necessity of legal prosecution."

"The department of justice is prepared to give careful consideration to plans for such reorganization submitted in good faith, and if found satisfactory to submit them to the court on appropriate petitions, to the end that a proper decree be entered making the plan binding on the defendants and enjoining any renewed combination restraining trade between the newly separated members of the combination."

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR AD MEN'S HEAD

George W. Coleman of this city, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, who was recently elected the national president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, is making his first tour of the clubs and is now in Texas.

It was not planned to stop in Waco, but the Waco Advertising Club would not address them, and in order that he might not be thrown off his schedule the Waco Club immediately arranged for a special train to carry Mr. Coleman from Ft. Worth to Waco, over the International & Great Northern railroad, ordinarily a five-hour run.

NEWTON Y. M. C. A. GAINS

NEWTON, Mass.—As a result of the five days' campaign last week to increase the membership of the Newton Y. M. C. A., 590 new members have thus far been added. The campaign continues today and tomorrow.

Directory of Leading Hotels

| | |
|--|--|
| BERMUDA Hamilton—Victoria Lodge. | MASSACHUSETTS Boston—Hotel Lenox. Springfield—Clinton Hall. Springfield—Cooley's Hotel. Worcester—Warren Hotel. |
| CALIFORNIA Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim. San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis. | PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel. |
| IDAHO Boise—The Owyhee. | TEXAS San Antonio—The Gunter. |
| ILLINOIS Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel. | VIRGINIA Fortress Monroe—Hotel Chamberlain. |
| LOUISIANA New Orleans—The St. Charles. | WASHINGTON Spokane—Hotel Victoria. |
| MAINE Portland—Hotel Falmouth. | WISCONSIN Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland. |
| MICHIGAN Grand Rapids—The Herkimer Hotel. | |
| NEW YORK New York—Hotel Imperial. | |

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON & NEW YORK
Special through car leaves Postoffice on daily and Sunday at 2:45 P. M. Tickets and information at Pass. Dept., Bay State St. B. Co., 300 Washington St.
TO PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER 7c

TREMONT TEMPLE
14TH WEEK OF THE
Coronation of King George V.
By Kluge-Monroe Process of Natural Colors in Motion Pictures lasting 2 hours. Lecture by P. Eugene Farnsworth, with vocal Orchestra and Music. Se. 5c, selling one week in advance.

WELLESLEY HOLDS FLOWER SERVICE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—With more than 1400 students present the opening service in Houghton memorial chapel at Wellesley College was held Sunday morning, when the annual Flower Sunday service was conducted. The Rev. Oscar E. Maurer of New Haven preached the sermon.

During the day the upper class girls escorted the freshmen through the college buildings and entertained instead of hazed them.

SOUTHERN STATES TO EXHIBIT

WASHINGTON.—Florida and Arkansas have contracted for space in the permanent exposition of the southern commercial congress, which will be opened in this city Oct. 2.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

A New Haven railway air-brake inspection car in charge of Hollis C. Rand arrived at South station power house yard Sunday for the purpose of examining eastern district employees whose duties require a knowledge of the Westinghouse air brake system.

John P. Cauty, superintendent of bridges and buildings for the Boston & Maine road, accompanied by John J. Demeritt, station accountant, left North station in a private car at 7 a. m. today for a thorough inspection of the system, Lowell being the first stop.

On account of the launching of the collier Newton at Fore River plant today the New Haven road provided a first-class special train to East Braintree from South station at 11 a. m.

The private Pullman car Olympia, occupied by Mrs. Henry H. Houston and party, passed through Boston today en route from Portland, Me., to Chestnut Hill, Pa., via the steamer Maryland route.

The signal department of the Boston & Albany road is preparing plans for a new mechanical tower at Newton Highlands to control interchange of traffic with the New Haven road's Needham branch.

The private Pullman car "Olivette," occupied by the Bonaparte party, en route from Bar Harbor, Me., to Washington, D. C., passed through Boston today via Steamer Maryland route.

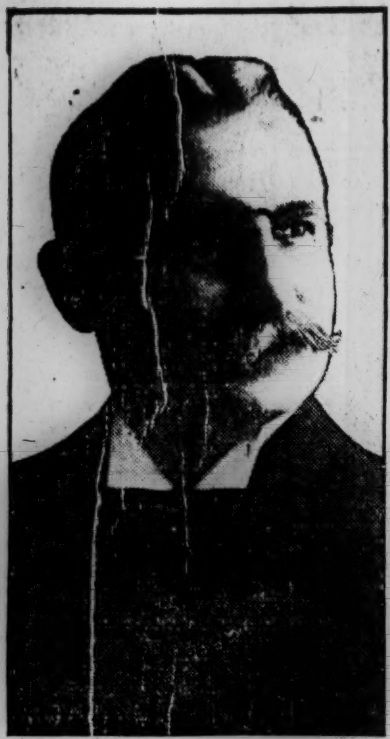
For Hooks excursionists, en route from Boston to New York city via Saratoga Springs, the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine road provided a first class special train from North station at 10:30 a. m. today.

EXPECT GOVERNOR AT AMHERST FAIR

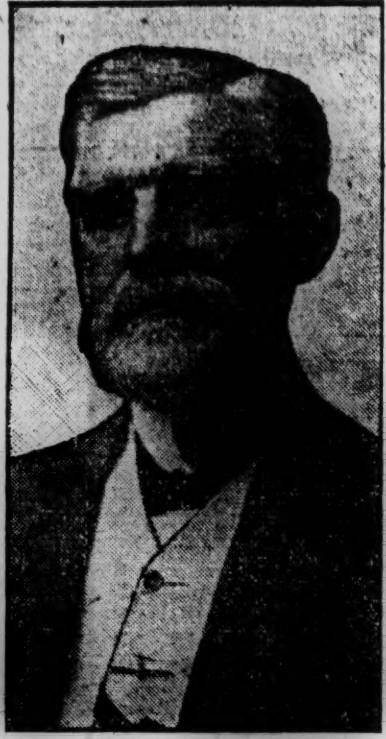
AMHERST, Mass.—Secretary D. H. Keely has received a letter from Governor Foss in which he promises to attend the Amherst fair Tuesday and to make an address.

The Queen monoplane, in which Arthur Stone will fly Tuesday and Wednesday, arrived in town today and was taken to the fair grounds.

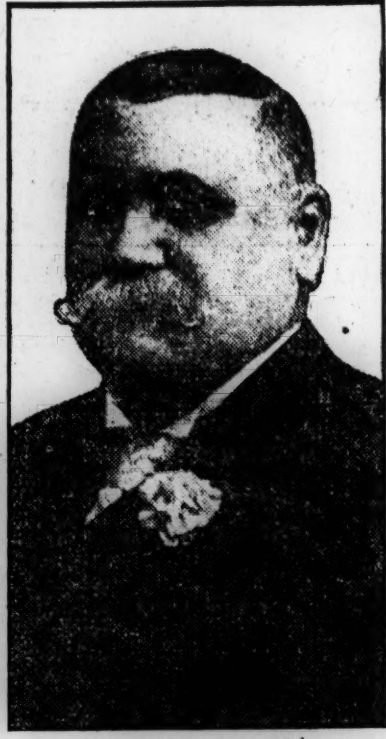
THREE CANDIDATES IN THE STATE PRIMARIES



HERBERT W. BURR
Candidate for Republican nomination for
state auditor



EZRA W. CLARK
Republican candidate for senatorial nomi-
nation in second Plymouth



JOHN J. WHIPPLE
Seeking Republican nomination for
Senate in second Plymouth district

VICTORY SURE SAYS
EACH OF CANDIDATES
FOR GOVERNORSHIP

(Continued from page one)

two opposing candidates. His closest lieutenant declared today that when the campaign is finished tonight his opponents will not have a political leg left to stand on for the nomination. It is understood that this attack will be directed particularly against Mr. Frothingham, whom Representative White is said to regard as his weightiest competitor.

When asked today what he thought would be the outcome of the gubernatorial contest tomorrow, Representative White said, "I expect to be nominated and to get a vote of 40,000. A vote of this size will nominate any of the candidates who receive it I believe."

Mr. White said that generally throughout the commonwealth, in communities where he is not leading he is second. Mr. White said that Mr. Frothingham leads in some places and that Mr. Walker leads in about as many more. The result of this standing, Mr. White said, is to give him first position when the whole state is taken into consideration. Where as friends of Mr. White's opponents appear doubtful as to their standing in Lowell, Mr. White asserted that he would sweep that city. Lawrence, Haverhill, Chicopee and Worcester were among the cities enumerated by Representative White as those which he expected to sweep also.

Mr. White says that the bottom is fast dropping out of the Frothingham gubernatorial boom and asserts that many leading Republicans, until recently ardent supporters of the Lieutenant Governor, had within the past 48 hours assured him of their full support. Mr. White declared that the people were with him and that he had no doubt that they would vote for him at the primaries.

Mr. White will hold his final rallies of the primary campaign tonight at Brockton and Rockland. At Brockton he is scheduled to speak at Grand Army hall and his workers have assured him of a large audience.

Speaker Walker Analyzes

Speaker Walker, speaking of the districts in which he expects to win from information at hand today, said: "I not only expect to carry the four western counties, but I believe that in Springfield I shall get as many votes as are received by my opponents together. I am strong in Chicopee, although Mr. White has been getting some work in there recently among the mill workers. I expect that he will cut into me some for that reason."

"In Holyoke I have nothing to fear from either of the opposing candidates. Northampton I have considered weak until very lately, when I received a telephone message from a prominent Republican in whom I place reliance to the effect that I should carry that town."

"In Worcester county I expect to do very well. The city of Worcester is strong for me. I am getting much assistance there from the Swedish people among others."

"In the Merrimack valley I do not find conditions in Lowell as satisfactory as I should like. I wouldn't be surprised if I fell down there. Lawrence looks good for me. Friends say that I will get a good vote in Haverhill, Amesbury and Merrimack. Newburyport I don't know much about."

"I expect to carry Beverly and receive a handsome vote in Salem. My friends in Lynn are putting in some good work for me and I expect to do well there."

"Even if Mr. Frothingham should carry Boston two to my one I still believe I can defeat him. For the most part the cities and towns around Boston look friendly to me."

Speaker Walker will close his campaign in his home town of Brookline tonight with a rally in Union hall. Representatives Charles L. Underhill of Somerville and John G. Brackett of Arlington will speak in addition to Mr. Walker, and Emory B. Gibbs will preside.

Republicans in political circles about Boston today generally seem to be of the

opinion that Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry will win the nomination for the office he holds from Representative Russell A. Wood. It is pointed out that the present secretary is firmly entrenched because of his many political friends gained during many years of political and newspaper experience.

It also seems to be the general belief that Auditor John E. White will be nominated for state auditor over former Representative Herbert W. Burr of Dorchester. Mr. Burr, however, says that he is confident of being nominated and gives as some of his reasons the following:

"Because I believe in a state finance commission and a proper increased authority by statute for the state auditor to hold up payments and to have the direct responsibility for investigation."

"Because I believe in separating the financial work of the commonwealth as far as possible from the political."

"Because I have an abiding faith in the people to select those who will serve their interests best."

Mr. Burr has lived in Dorchester for 45 years and has been an active figure in Boston politics for years. He was in the city government in 1900, 1901 and 1902, and in the Legislature in 1900, 1908 and 1909. He is a member of the Ashmont Club, Harvard Improvement Association, Young Men's Republican Club of Dorchester, Lincoln Club of Boston, Neponset Brotherhood, Royal Arcanum, Rabboni lodge, A. F. & A. M., Dorchester Royal Arch chapter, De Molay Commandery K. T. and Aleppo temple of the Mystic Shrine.

One of the close senatorial contests to be settled tomorrow is that in the second Plymouth district, where Ezra W. Clark, John J. Whipple and Albin F. Nordbeck, all of Brockton, are the candidates. The campaign for this senatorial seat has awakened more than local interest because of the prominence of the contestants.

Mr. Whipple is a banking and real estate man. He began his career in state politics in 1884, when he was elected secretary of the Republican state committee. He has served the city of Brockton for three years in the House of Representatives and as mayor for four years.

Ezra W. Clark was educated in the public schools of Glover, Vt., and at Jefferson College at Philadelphia. Since going to Brockton 16 years ago he has served as a member of the school committee three years and represented the eleventh Plymouth district in the lower branch of the Legislature in 1905-6-7.

The third candidate for the senatorial honors in the second Plymouth district, Albin F. Nordbeck, has just completed three years of service in the House. Before going to the Legislature he served in the common council in Brockton and on the board of aldermen and also as chairman of the sewerage commission. He is treasurer of the Republican city committee and president of the Scandinavian Republican Club of Brockton.

It was said in political circles today that the full returns of the primaries tomorrow may not be received in Boston until well into the following day. It was pointed out that the polls in many of the cities and towns are to be kept open until 9 p. m. and that the votes will not be counted until after the polls close.

Mr. Wood for Principles
Representative Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, candidate for the Republican nomination for secretary of state against the incumbent, A. P. Langtry, issued today a pre-election statement in regard to his candidacy. In it he expresses confidence of victory as a progressive Republican and says that his battle is one for principles. It reads in part:

"I am going to win. I have been over the state, and I know the sentiment which exists everywhere against the rule of a few. There are going to be, not only one, but two or three surprises tomorrow."

"My opponent has not made good as secretary in the portion of Mr. Olin's term which he has been allowed to serve. I am running on a platform calling for the recognition of young men and the acceptance by the party of progressive principles."

"If I am nominated I am entitled under the new law to be a member of the convention called after the primaries for the purpose of drawing up a party platform. I shall make a fight for my principles there. There will be a determined effort to make that meeting something more than the frame-up it is intended to be."

MELROSE CONTESTS
LOOKED TO DRAW
RECORD PRIMARIES

One of the closely contested campaigns to be decided at the primaries tomorrow is that in the fourth Middlesex senatorial district, composed of Melrose, Malden and Everett, where there are three candidates for the Republican nomination, Claude L. Allen, city solicitor of Melrose, former Mayor John Larrabee and former Representative Andrew J. Burnett of Melrose. All three of the candidates are claiming a plurality of the votes. Former Mayor Thomas J. Boynton of Everett will be the unopposed Democratic nominee and a close contest between him and the winner of the Republican nomination is expected. Many Republican leaders of the three cities estimate Mr. Allen's strength as slightly ahead of his opponents.

In the cities of this district the polls are to be open from noon tomorrow until 9 o'clock in the evening, and it is expected that the ballots will not be completely tabulated before early morning.

In Melrose there is also a close representative contest with four candidates, chairman Leslie F. Keene of the Republican city committee, former Alderman George W. Libbey, Alderman William J. Bowser and Charles O. Wheeler, seeking the Republican nomination and John H. Clausen unopposed for the Democratic nomination. It is expected that these contests, with the contest for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, will cause a record vote to be cast with upward of 2800 votes.

Two representative contests in Medford are expected to cause a large vote to be polled there. In the twenty-eighth Middlesex district, composed of wards 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7 of Medford, Representative Benjamin S. Haines is being opposed for the Republican nomination by C. L. Haskell, while John D. Dwyer is unopposed for the Democratic nomination. In the twenty-seventh district, composed of wards 3 and 6 of Medford and the town of Winchester, Representative Wilton B. Fay of Medford is opposed for the Republican nomination by Winfield F. Prime of Winchester. This contest is said to have caused Congressman Samuel W. McCall to send letters to the voters advocating the renomination of Mr. Fay.

CANAL FOSSILS COLLECTED
CULEBRA, C. Z.—Specimens of fossils collected by the commission geologist have been sent to the Smithsonian Institution, where they will be identified by W. H. Dall, the authority on tertiary fossils. The specimens are early tertiary fossils.

FISH FOR BIG THOMPSON RIVER
LOVELAND, Col.—Assistant Superintendent Hughes of the department of fisheries, Washington, D. C., recently placed 500,000 fish in the Big Thompson river on the road to Estes park.

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DEMOCRATS READY
TO FORMALLY OPEN
THE STATE CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page one)

Donahue and Edward O. Skelton and that for the nomination of attorney-general between George W. Anderson and John J. Leonard, both of Boston, will call out a large vote in the eastern section of the state it is expected.

Outside of these contests the interest in the Democratic party is confined entirely to local contests for senatorial and representative nominations and county offices.

The city of Springfield is expected to poll a large primary vote as the candidacy of Mr. Higgs is sure to interest his own district, while there are some sharp contests for representative nominations in the fourth Hampden district which includes Springfield, and in the eighth and ninth Hampden districts comprising the city of Holyoke and the surrounding cities and towns.

Suffolk county is counted upon casting the largest primary ballot of any county in the state because of the contests being waged for senatorial, representative and county office nominations.

In the eighth Suffolk District the Fitzgerald-Lomasney element is said to be out to defeat the Donovan-Kelliher faction for the nomination of a Democratic senator and this contest will be watched closer than any other in this county unless it be the contest between Clerk John Manning of the superior criminal court against his opponent, James E. O'Connell, brother of former Congressman Joseph H. O'Connell.

Each of these candidates will complete the campaign tonight by making a tour of the 25 wards of the city, speaking in ward rooms, halls and out of doors.

An interesting contest for the Democratic nomination for the state Senate in the fifth Essex district is being watched between William A. Hester, Senator Dennis E. Hally and William R. Adams, all of Lawrence, with the odds favoring Senator Hally.

On the campaign tour to start tomorrow an itinerary for a three days' trip has been arranged for David I. Walsh, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Charles E. Strecker, candidate for state auditor, and Augustus L. Thorn-dike, candidate for state treasurer, but Governor Foss will not be able to maintain this program as he will have to be back in Boston Wednesday on account of the session of the council. He will probably leave Boston again Wednesday night meeting the others of the party and speaking at as many places as he has opportunity.

The prepared schedule if followed out will be as follows:

Wednesday, 9 a. m., leave Greenfield for Colrain, one hour run; 10 a. m., Colrain, 30 minutes—40 minutes to Shelburne; 11:15 a. m., Shelburne, one hour—15 minute run to Ashfield; 12:45 p. m., Ashfield (hotel), 30 minutes—30 minutes lunch—20 minute run Conway; 2:30 p. m., Conway, 30 minutes—45 minute run Deerfield; 3:45 p. m., South Deerfield—45 minutes—30 minutes to Sunderland; 4:30 p. m., Sunderland, five minutes; 5 p. m., Whately, five minutes; 7:30 p. m., Millers Falls; 8:15 p. m., Turners Falls; 9 p. m., Greenfield.

Thursday, 8:30 a. m., leave Greenfield, one hour run to Northfield; 9:30 a. m., Northfield, 30 minutes, 45 minutes to Erving; 10:45 a. m., Erving (hotel), 15 minutes to Wendell; 11:15 a. m., Wendell (depot), 30 minutes—30 minutes to Orange (Putnam hotel), 30 minutes, 30 minutes to New Salem, 3 p. m., New Salem; 2:30 p. m., North New Salem, 10 minutes—45 minutes to Amherst; 3:30 p. m., Amherst (Kendall hotel), 30 minutes—30 minutes to Belchertown; 4:30 p. m., Belchertown (Park View hotel), 30 minutes—20 minutes to Enfield; 5:30 p. m., Enfield, 30 minutes—30 minutes to Gilbertville, 30 minutes to lunch at 7 p. m., Gilbertville, 30 minutes; 8 p. m., Ware, evening meeting.

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DEMOCRATS WHO SEEK PLACE ON STATE TICKET



WILLIAM A. HESTER
Candidate for Democratic nomination to
Senate in fifth Essex district



GEORGE W. ANDERSON
Democratic candidate for nomination as
attorney-general



(Photo by Elmer Chickering, Boston)
JOSEPH J. LEONARD
Candidate for Democratic nomination for
attorney-general

ITALY TO BE ASKED
FOR EXPLANATION BY
TURKEY'S MINISTER

(Continued from page one)

vades Tripoli she will need more troops than her commanders estimate.

There are 50,000 Italians in Turkey and their financial interests are large. The Porte, it is understood here, has advised Italy that all private property will be considered subject to seizure if an armed Italian force lands at Tripoli.

ROME, Italy.—If Turkey will not agree to Italy's proposal for a lease of Tripoli by Italy with an annual rental, Italy will send a large fleet and 60,000 men to Tripoli, it is understood.

The Italian government has decided to call 112,000 reservists to the colors.

Opinion is divided in Italy in regard to the expedition to Tripoli and a possible war with Turkey. The socialists and extreme radicals are opposed to plans of the government in this respect.

LONDON.—A despatch from Berlin to the Exchange Telegraph Company says Germany and Austria are trying to induce Turkey to yield in the matter of granting Italy's demands in regard to Tripoli. These two countries will remain neutral in case of war between Italy and Turkey.

Italian merchant ships are leaving Turkish ports without waiting for complete cargoes. An Italian liner was stopped in the Dardanelles on the way to Constantinople by an Italian consular official and turned back toward Italy without waiting to land mails.

The ostensible cause of the friction between the two powers is the treatment of Italian subjects and Italian trade in the Turkish province.

Tripoli lies on the south coast of the Mediterranean in north Africa, and has an area of 400,000 square miles, and a population of about 1,000,000. The Italian grievances against Turkey, according to the Daily Mail, are the boycott of Italian goods in Asia Minor and Tripoli, danger to the Italian subjects in Tripoli, which has been increased by the recent return of the anti-Italian leader, Guzman, who was exiled from Tripoli some time ago, and, lastly, favor shown in Tripoli by Turkey to non-Italian firms, though Italy claims preferential rights.

The projected attempt of Italy to seize Tripoli is resented here but the position of the

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GIRL'S SUIT IN SAILOR STYLE

Blue serge and white broadcloth combined

NO COSTUME suits the young girl's needs better than the one in sailor style. Here is a model made with separate skirt and blouse, and the blouse can be worn as illustrated or over the skirt, as preferred. Serge and flannel are much used for dresses of the kind, and soft finished pique, galatea and mercerized poplins are favorites. If the entire dress is not wanted, the blouse can be made from poplin, or linen, or any similar material and worn over an odd skirt.

In the illustration dark blue serge is combined with white broadcloth and banded with black braid. The blouse is made in one with the sleeves and it can be finished with an opening for full length or to the edge of the yoke only, as preferred. The sleeves can be made long or short.

The skirt is six gored with inverted plaits at the sides. These plaits being pressed flat, do not in any way detract from the slender effect, yet they provide comfortable freedom. The high waist line is fashionable and apt to be becoming to young girls and to small women who have girlish figures, but the skirt can be cut off at the natural line and finished with a belt if better liked.

For the 16 year size the blouse will require 3 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide with 1/2 yard of broadcloth for collar, shield and cuffs; for the skirt will be needed 4 1/2 yards of material 27 or 36, 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide; when the plaits are pressed the width of the skirt at the lower edge is just 2 yards.

The patterns of the blouse (7100) and of the skirt (7154), cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, can be had at any May Manton Agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



TROTTER FROCKS OF SERGE

Among the popular things for fall

ONE finds the trotting frocks of serge and other woollens coming to the fore again and with them models in dark toned silks, soft, rich silk serge of heavy diagonal weave and tailored air, wool back satin, the heavier crepes, and taffeta, which has usually been regarded as a summer silk but is now striving hard for winter recognition, says the New York Sun.

The best looking silk one piece street frocks, frocks unmistakably of fall vintage and not merely useful survivors of the spring and summer, have been made in the silk serge already mentioned, which lends itself admirably to semi-tailored effects. In black, in dark blue and in a gray on the taupe order, these silk serge frocks are very attractive and there are delightful things in chamoisee, with a little narrow fringe introduced in the trimming and perhaps a dash of vivid contrasting color.

A pretty black chamoisee model had this touch of bright color in a piping of brilliant blue very sparingly used and in turndown collar and cuffs of bright blue chiffon edged by narrow black fringe. The narrow fringe finished the bottom of the skirt too, filling in lightly the scalloped edge.

The kimono sleeve is bobbing up in many autumn models instead of being altogether relegated to the limbo of past fashions. It survives, but it no longer reigns, and even where one finds it it has a chastened air, due to a changed cut of the side body and under arm seam.

While the elbow kimono sleeve has not vanished, the smartest of the new trotting frocks, and of the dressier models well, show long sleeves. Some of the long sleeves are merely long and close fitting, set in smoothly at the shoulder. Others combine an oversleeve of the modified kimono type with a long

undersleeve, and newer than either are the long sleeves full at the elbow and just below the elbow and with a long tight wrinkle cuff coming down well over the hand and often finished by a frill falling over the hand.

An odd example of the latter sort of long sleeve was furnished by one of the early autumn frocks. The entire upper part of the bodice, including the sleeve down to the elbow, was of an effective fancy lace net in cream. Over this was a biblike bodice running up in prints from back and front to meet on the shoulders.

A cord of the dark blue silk defined the line between the cream undersleeve and the shallow plain net guimpe with high collar, and there were tiny buttons of the silk on this guimpe. But the odd feature of the bodice was the sleeve whose cream upper section joined just above the elbow a lower section of dark blue chiffon.

This was full over the elbow, but a little below the elbow tightened to fit the arm closely. The tight fitting part was cut very much longer than the length to the hand and the extra length wrinkled along the arm. There are numerous variations of this plain top, wrinkled bottom sleeve, but they are more often seen on the dressy models than on the tailored trotting frocks.

Distinctly the smartest frock seen so far was a dark blue serge. A pretty girl of slender figure gave the frock a chance to look its best, and the bodice with its diagonal line of ball buttons across the front, its big collar of white woolen stuff which looked like a loose woven wool crepe, its basque of peplum and giraffe and its long, close sleeves was extraordinarily chic.

The skirt, like that of many of the new models, showed tunic lines, although it was entirely of the serge.

FASHIONS THAT PASS IN A DAY

Glimpses of the fleeting show in Paris

THE monotone costume has enjoyed huge popularity, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Press. The all-white dress was a feature of the summer, and just now the dernier cri is one of ecru color.

Little scarfs of taffeta are edged with short silk fringe and are worn with dark blue or white-and-black striped afternoon gowns.

A dark navy blue serge suit for a young girl had a deep square collar and cuffs of coarse pink linen. Some extremely attractive suits of white serge and serge de soie are being shown. The double skirt, opened at the side, is exploited in the majority of cases. White silk fringe is taking the place of silk braid.

One of the loveliest afternoon dresses for a debutante was shown by Drecoll the other day. It was of white mouseline de soie, with a half-inch stripe of gray and a printed design of pink flowers between the stripes. The dress was made over pale blue—you know how the French delight in the blue-and-white combination—and a gray tulle frill or ruching edged in the skirt, sleeves and neck. The girdle was of pale-blue silk edged with a tulle ruching.

Hand-tucked tulle blouses are worn with silk suits. They are made quite simple, trimmed only with tulle or net jabots or plissés.

Silk suits are still in the front ranks. They have carried out the predictions

of the sages, and have worn well and are chic to the extreme. The changeable silk suit is now the thing.

A single revers of lace in place of a jabot is shown on a new model of a hand-embroidered blouse.

Silk and mouseline de soie gowns are trimmed with very tiny silk and satin buttons.

The other day two smartly dressed women exploited different types of hats. One was a small chapeau, with an extremely high, pointed crown and a trimming of wired velvet. The other was a large low shape, with a low, puffed crown of black velvet. The brim was of old gold satin.

Supple silk beaver hats for fall are shown. They have very little trimming.

A lovely evening gown shown by Nery Soeurs was of orange-colored mouseline de soie over white satin. The unusual color touch was in the sash, which was of lavender.

Flounces of lace were placed on the newest afternoon gowns of Paquin. They are placed quite flat.

Large pearl buttons are used to trim the white serge dresses and suits that are so much in vogue.

Attractive felt hats in supple form are shown to wear with white serge suits. These are trimmed with a narrow ribbon bow or a rosette in white at the front.

Colored felt hats have around the crowns bands of ostrich plumes in contrasting colors.

TRIED RECIPES

BEEF CAKE

TAKE the remains of cold roast beef; to each pound of cold meat allow one-fourth pound of bacon or ham; seasoning to taste, of pepper and salt, one small bunch of minced savory herbs, one or two eggs. Mince the beef very finely (if under done, it will be better), add to it the bacon, which must also be chopped very small, and mix well together. Season, stir in the herbs, and bind with an egg, or two should one not be sufficient. Make it into small square cakes, about half an inch thick, fry them in hot drippings, and serve in a dish with good gravy poured round them.

DEVILED EGGS

Boil hard as many eggs as required, cut lengthwise in half, extract the yolks, rub to a smooth paste with a little melted butter, salt, pepper and a very little vinegar and mustard; fill the hollowed whites with this paste and serve on a platter which has been covered with lettuce leaves.

JAM OMELET

This recipe will take six eggs, four ounces of butter, three tablespoonfuls of apricot, strawberry or any jam that may be preferred. Make a plain omelet and leave flat in the pan. When quite firm, and nicely browned on one side, turn it carefully on to a hot dish, spread over the middle of it the jam, and fold the omelet over on each side; sprinkle sifted sugar over, and serve very quickly.

EGG PUDDING

Take one quart of milk, put in a double-boiler and let come to a boil; mix nine tablespoonfuls of flour with one pint of cold milk, and stir into the boiling milk and let it remain on the fire until well cooked. Beat the yolks of 12 eggs, six tablespoonfuls of sugar, and three of melted butter. Take the boiler from the fire and stir in.

BROILED KIDNEYS

Split veal kidneys lengthwise, removing all fat, and broil over a clear fire for 12 or 15 minutes; baste with butter while broiling, season with salt, pepper, butter and a little chopped parsley. Serve hot.—Denver Times.

FINE SANDWICHES

For delicious sandwiches chop together a peeled cucumber and a green pepper from which the seeds have been removed and mix with mayonnaise, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. If the sandwiches are to be served immediately it is not necessary to remove the juice; but if they are to be packed the bread will become saturated with the juice unless this is done.

WOMEN WHO FOUND A WAY

Varying means of getting a livelihood

A BRIGHT girl in a small town in New York state, who was not born with the proverbial gold spoon in her mouth, laughingly gives to her mother's silver spoons the credit for her financial success. One day she was cleaning silver at home when a neighbor came in, who, noticing how beautifully she did the work, asked if she would be willing to polish her silver before her dinner-party the next night. The girl agreed gladly, and from this accidental opening a business gradually developed, in which she was so successful that she finally moved to New York city and opened parlors in a fashionable district. She had small cards printed, giving references, and also made a house-to-house canvass. In this way she secured a large number of regular customers, most of whom delivered the packages and called for them when finished. They all told her that her business filled a long-felt want, as maids usually object to cleaning silver and are apt to do the work carelessly.

For more than a year an ingenious girl in a western city has earned \$18 a month through the organization and management of a "Doll's Dressmaking and Millinery Club." Members are from six to ten years of age, and they meet every Saturday afternoon, from two-thirty until five o'clock, at the young woman's home. The little girls carry their dolls along, as well as sufficient materials for the clothes which they wish to make. Sometimes it is a blouse or a set of lingerie for their bisque babies, and sometimes a hat or something for a wee dollie—perhaps a dainty flannel jacket with a scallop around the edge. The young woman keeps a supply of patterns; but her cleverness enables her, if necessary, to cut without a guide. She makes it a rule to consult the child, and if the child's ideas are good she always follows them; if not, she tactfully converts the child to her own way, says the Ladies Home Journal. Unconsciously and in the guise of play the children are learning many useful lessons, which their busy mothers thoroughly appreciate. Twenty-five cents is the fee collected from each child at every meeting.

A New York woman left with three boys to support hit upon an original plan. She lived in a big apartment house where scores of women were in business, who, not having time to cook, were almost entirely dependent upon the delicatessen stores. Why not prepare for these women, who must be hungry for home cooking, the tempting dishes for which she was famous among her friends? Summoning all her courage she

CHINESE EAT MANY CHICKENS

Eggs and poultry important source of income

FOR hundreds of years China was the greatest poultry-producing nation in the world, and probably this is true today, not only as regards the total production but also in per capita use.

Of the more than 300,000,000 population of China shown by the last census there are few indeed who do not in the course of a year consume something in the way of poultry—chickens or ducks or geese—and certainly a large number of eggs.

For considerable portions of the population poultry is the only animal food used, and for the more well-to-do classes it is an ordinary meat diet the year around. Ducks are picked, dried, tinned and otherwise preserved and shipped to many parts of the world to Chinese who are away from a home supply. Eggs of all kinds are used fresh and are cured by burying in clay and lime until they acquire something of the quality of cheese, and are a great Chinese luxury.

There are few families in China, says Consular and Trade Reports, even in the larger cities, that do not have some chickens. Near the ports open to foreign trade there are a few rather good-sized poultry farms as a rule.

Ducks are raised in immense numbers on farms along the canals and rivers of

central and south China and are much more common than chickens. One of the customary sights along the grand canal in mid-China, for example, is that of a Chinese duck farmer in his boat watching his flock feed in and along the canal. The ducks are trained to obey him, and, armed with a long bamboo pole to guide them, he controls their movements and takes them back to shelter for the night.

The surplus of poultry and poultry products which China can export annually is immense. Up to the present exportation has taken the form largely of egg products, mostly dried albumen and yolks. The trade in eggs and egg products is rapidly increasing, as may be seen from the fact that the exports of egg albumen and yolks in 1908 were valued at \$463,038 gold and the shipments of fresh and preserved eggs at \$1,234,785 gold, while in 1909 the values were \$818,829 and \$1,529,085 respectively.

During the last year several cargoes of Chinese meat and game products were sent to the United Kingdom with great success, and in these shipments were included poultry and eggs. The quantities of poultry thus exported, however, cannot be given with any degree of accuracy since the returns include such products under the general term of "provisions." The amount is considerable, however, and it is increasing. Apparently the only requirement for indefinite expansion of this market is proper shipping and selling arrangements. The product, both poultry and eggs, can be delivered at exporting points in China more cheaply than probably at any similar place in the world.

HAT CROWNS HIGH

Judging from the height to which hat crowns and trimmings are climbing, the fashionable woman of fall and winter will be very tall, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Immense bows grow higher as the crowns rise, and unusually long, spiky wings that no bird would own are placed upright against the crowns in Indian headdress style. The effect is smart, but not graceful.

EMBROIDERY MOTIF



(Drawing specially made for the Monitor)

This small embroidery motif can be used for a work bag, or handkerchief case outlined in silk, or cotton, or would be found quite suitable as a design, if used for inlaid wood work, or the imitation of marqueterie.

HAVE AN ORDER AND STICK TO IT

Mrs. Herrick's advice regarding housework

THE order in which you do your work is not a matter of much importance. The vital consideration is that you should have an order and stick to it, says Christine Terhune Herrick in the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Also for my own part, I confess my preference for getting out of the way first the most disagreeable things and those which make the most show if left undone. I am always a little undecided as to whether to wash the dishes before I make the beds, because I am not particularly fond of washing dishes, or to make the beds to begin with because I think unmade beds give such an untidy look to a room that I like to get them done and give the place an appearance of neatness, even if I have to go around and do the dusting and brushing up later in the day.

This, as I say, is a matter you must decide for yourself, but having made your decision, abide by it and don't let the claims of other work call you away from your routine.

It is so easy to yield to inclination in this way! You leave the breakfast table standing to run to the kitchen and there you see something which actually needs to be looked after and you stop to put that to rights. It may be that the ice-cream comes and that you feel it imperative to clear out the icebox at that moment. That may be a necessity but you find some sour milk and the idea comes to you to put it over the fire for pot-cheese, and that takes you to the stove and you see that it needs a touch of blacking. And all the while the table stands waiting for you, the dishes unwashed and the absolutely essential duties calling you.

Or you are doing your bedroom and you carry a piece of soiled linen to the hamper in the bathroom and the dirty soap dish catches your eye or the unscrubbed basin or tub. What more natural than that you should stop then and there and clean them, leaving the finishing touches to the bedroom until this is done?

I know there are some housekeepers who say that it makes no difference so long as the work is done as to when and how it is done, but I don't agree with them. There is a slackening of interest when you go back to a half-completed piece of work, a likelihood that you will shirk part of it that you don't feel if you pay as you go, or in other words leave a clean track of entirely finished toil behind you. Try it and see if you don't agree with me.

This all refers to what may be called the system of the daily work, but there is as much which is important about the system of the week's work. I think it likely that you have a certain outline which you follow. Most housekeepers do, when they have their washing and ironing on Monday and Tuesday, their baking on Wednesday or Saturday, their sweeping on Friday. This is far better than crowding too much into one day, even if



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SATIN RIBBON SASH

A new serge dress for the winter, very simple, to be worn with white collars and cuffs, has a black satin ribbon sash tied cleverly, and easy to copy. The ribbon is about six inches wide, and passes straight around the waist, being only tacked in place. Where it meets at the back it is tied in a regular knot, the width of the ribbon being enough to make it one of good size. Then below this are tied two loops, and these droop gracefully on either side, the big knot forming the middle. The whole is one of those simple touches by which the French accomplish a good effect.—Chicago Record-Herald.

ALLOWANCE MADE HER LEARN

Little daughter discovers how to economize

THE wardrobe of the girl at the be-twixt and between age is often one of the most difficult problems the mother has to solve. Girls of this age are apt to wish for more frocks than the household economics will permit, and they have a way of growing so fast that it is quite an expense to keep pace with their real needs.

One mother decided to put her daughter on an allowance, says the Providence Journal. From this amount Betty was expected to purchase all her wearing apparel, including shoes, hats and a sailor suit. It was in autumn and mother purchased an entire outfit for Betty before starting on the new arrangement. A sensible and stylish suit for best was selected, shoes, hat and gloves to accompany it, a blouse or two, and a sailor suit of dark serge with pipings of red to brighten it, for school wear.

With her new outfit and the certainty of receiving \$10 a month, little daughter felt quite rich, and as she was allowed to go her own way purchasing what she wished, the first month's allowance was spent for trifles.

With the next month's allowance, however, Betty learned wisdom, and when the third month arrived she had two-thirds of her second \$10 stored away for future emergencies.

During the winter months careful plans were made for spring garments, only necessities being purchased, and when March arrived, little daughter was prepared to purchase an elaborate outfit. She soon learned that her \$30 which had looked so large and had been saved so carefully was quite insufficient. She decided, therefore, to curtail her desires. A holiday was spent in pricing certain elaborate ready-made frocks and jackets, and that evening a little coat thrown aside as entirely unfit for further wear was taken from the wardrobe, sent to the tailor for repairs, and found to be quite presentable when refitted and pressed nicely. A leghorn hat which had suffered the same fate as the coat in the previous autumn was reblocked and trimmed and pleased its wearer mightily, with its smart bows of new ribbon and tiny rosettes.

Daughter made thoughtful purchases of gingham warranted not to fade, and percales, with a dainty or two, and after

deliberation a pretty white frock was added for dressy occasions, and one new hat for formal wear. The gingham was made by the home dressmaker and Betty paid for the making from her allowance. Then she learned another lesson, and by spending a few of her leisure hours during the week in basting and stitching, found she could save at least a day's work, and so was the richer.

Little daughter has decided that to buy many frocks until she has reached her growth would be foolish and therefore has only the number required to keep her neatly dressed. When these are worn they may be sent to the ragbag with a clear conscience.

Gifts of dresses or hats from big sister are appreciated, too, in a way which would formerly have seemed quite impossible, for these gifts means a saving of dollars to little daughter, and she has discovered, besides, the pleasure of exercising her ingenuity in making them presentable and up-to-date.

She has learned, too, that to make one's clothing last it must be well cared for. Hair ribbons are pressed and laid neatly away in boxes, where formerly they were thrown aside. Coat hangers are used to hang away even the ordinary every-day frocks, shoe trees have been adopted and old night dresses converted into bags to slip over her best frocks.

RUBBER SANDALS

In warm weather rubber sandals are apt to stretch if they are hung up by the strap at the back, says the New York Press. To obviate this, keep them in a box on the floor, or hang them on a nail or hook by the strap that fits over the ankle. A good plan is to have a wallbag made and fitted with pockets in which to slip the overshoes after wearing.

BAKE THE BATTING

Cut cotton batting in small square and bake in a hot oven 20 or 30 minutes. This makes each little square fluff up light and feathery, says an exchange, and sofa pillows filled in this way are light as down.

WHAT WE THINK OF BOOKS SENT US FOR REVIEW

(Continued from page two)

the admiral at Merton, "privileged by his own sincerity to be friends with both." Catherine would never allow any criticism of her brother's conduct, and her staid and solemn husband wrote of him as follows:

"That he ever did an act to the prejudice of another, we may defy the whole world to prove; the whole invariable tenor of his life was beneficent; with gentle manners and of a temper never ruffled, but of unparalleled sweetness, he was the delight of every house he blessed with his company."

From first to last, his family presented an answering front of loyalty to his memory, and herein lies the great charm of the book. It emphasizes all the good we have ever heard of Lord Nelson, and adds to it ten fold. It presents to us the great admiral as the devoted son, the affectionate brother, the kind friend to all in trouble. It dwells lovingly on his unselfishness, his simplicity, his gentleness. And "the rest is silence."

"JONES ABROAD." By Robert C. Givens. Akron, O.: The Safford Publishing Company.

Jones abroad is much the same prosaic being that he would be anywhere; his slang and generally tawdry speech style no sea change, his bargain-counter stuff of appreciation does not quail before the most inspiring architecture or the most elevated art. His party makes a suitable setting for its central figures and it is impossible to accept its various members for what the reader is frequently assured they are—people of refinement and culture. The whole atmosphere of the book is that which is sometimes mistakenly lauded as practical, and sometimes disdained as "so American you know," albeit it is quite as foreign to the cultivated American as to any cultivated European.

Once in a while there is something good, in a light way, and the chapter on Egypt is fairly entertaining, but the illiterate comment reaches a point of positive claptrap when Jerusalem is reached.

One might say that there is no real harm in the book, but to single out for praise, and with hundreds of travel-stories of grace and value at hand, it is difficult to know why Jones should have been made the center of one that reflects only too well his humdrum and none too ethical character.

"TOMMY SWEET TOOTH AND LITTLE GIRL BLUE." By Josephine Scribner Gates. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Because of sundry nonsensical exactions as to going to bed and getting up, and brushing one's teeth, and so on, and sundry other ridiculous limitations as to sugar and candy, a number of small persons decide to run away from the mothers that have become intolerable and seek a home where they can do exactly as they please. This story tells all about it. Little Girl Blue was an interesting doll child at her first appearance, and rather improves than otherwise upon further acquaintance.

The story bristles with those keenly pointed morals that children are apt to enjoy, coming as they do, like a joke suddenly let loose upon them. As may be inferred, this book is for the very little people, who will like it exceedingly.

"THE STORY OF THE ROMAN PEOPLE." By Eva March Tappan. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

The young people have here a most admirable story of Rome. Its legendary beginnings, with a few lines explaining clearly the difference between legend and fact, are merged easily into the dim earlier history, and this again into that which lies in the full light of contemporary chronicle.

Only about 40 pages are given to the legendary kingdom, but enough fitly to introduce the period of the republic.

The third period, "Rome as an Empire," is a model of concentrated narrative, at some points challenging the warmest admiration for the skill that selects and compresses so much that is vital into so few words. The book is what the title indicates, more a history of the people than of their wars or public acts, though these latter necessarily receive a proportion of attention, being so much a part of the development of the people. But the description of house interiors and domestic life, of social customs, of schools and games and assemblies, and the stories of Rome's im-

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mortal poets are given the greater prominence.

The style is clear and forceful, and the language, while at all times dignified and literary, is such as to be perfectly intelligible to the average child, who has the story in such words as he hears about him in house and school. Reading the book with even ordinary attention the boy and girl from 10 upward will gain a clear conception of how the Roman people began, how they evolved from barbarians to be the world's lawmakers, and of all the grandeur of that pagan that Roman history affords, up to the fall of the eastern empire.

While not a moral is voiced nor a lesson directly taught, the tone throughout is one of Christian enlightenment and exhibits the progress of human thought since Rome ceased to be a name of political power. The fine paper upon which the book is printed brings out with beautiful clearness the illustrations scattered through the text, which are reproductions of paintings, pieces of sculpture and museum treasures.

"THE JESTER OF ST. TIMOTHY'S." By Arthur Standwood Pier. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Mr. Pier has a craftsmanship of style and plot that puts him far above most writers of juveniles. Many of their books give the impression of being thrown together. His are put together. In this latest tale about a school which might well be either one of the best known of the exclusive church schools that provide students with a stamp that passes the scrutiny of the social censors of Harvard's exclusive societies, he has described the process by which a pedantic and unsophisticated instructor, fresh from the university, and a very sophisticated and "fresh" student of the school, acted and reacted on each other. The instructor came down out of the clouds, grew to have intelligent interest in athletics and in boys, and was disciplined into enough humanity to make him valuable thereafter as a teacher. And the boy found in the course of time that he was not as smart as he thought he was, and that there were other ways of winning and holding the following of students than by ceaselessly baiting verdant instructors. As a fair picture of New England preparatory school and college life at the present time, so far as it is dominated by athletic interests and is busy solving ethical problems arising from athletics, the book is praiseworthy.

"THE FIRST BOOK OF WORLD LAW." By Raymond L. Bridgman. Boston: Ginn & Co., for the World's Foundation.

The founder of the governors' conference, which is coming to have a recognized place in shaping public opinion and in formulating joint action by state executives, was a journalist, William George Jordan, who has served as secretary of the organization and done more for it than any other man. Like Mr. Jordan, the author of this book is a journalist whose modest contemporary fame some day will be eclipsed by the juster posthumous judgment of men. Few men in the world have taken as wide a view of human activity as Mr. Bridgman has in his successive books dealing with international movements making for solidarity of the race; and in this latest work, he gains a publisher and publicity methods that will carry this book farther about the world than any he has ever written. Here for the first time at the texts of the many formal international agreements, having to do with varied aspects of life, which have registered the trend of the nations toward unity of purpose and law. Here are the papers of state that will furnish the foundations out of which world-legislation, world-administration and world-judicial processes are to be built. From the universal postal union of 1875 (revised in 1897) down to the international agreement of 1906 governing use of the wireless telegraph, there has been a steady trend in the direction of law-making by deliberative bodies, international in makeup and humanitarian in purpose. A formal world-legislation does not exist, and may be some time in coming. But an informal one has much work to its credit and many precedents established indicating how the currents will run when nations really are federated for purposes of internationalism.

Beside the text of valuable state papers, there are several important chapters by the author, dealing with the larger aspects of internationalism and the share that the United States has had in promoting the movement. When that record is written more fully by a later generation, due credit will be given both to the author of this book and to the patron, by whose generosity this and other similar books now issue forth to the world in such complete and handsome form.

"ETHICAL OBLIGATIONS OF A LAWYER." By Gleason L. Archer. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Deliverances by high national officials, formal action by bar associations and discussions in the technical, legal press all indicate a renaissance of interest among lawyers and judges in ethical aspects of the legal profession. It is quite generally admitted that the lawyer is not deemed as important to society relatively as he used to be. Popular esteem, has in America at least, waned somewhat. In so far as this condition is alterable by attention to matters of ethics and by re-definition of professional responsibility to society, much is now being done that indicates a revival of former prestige.

A sign of the times is this book, and the steady demand for it. Primarily for lawyers, it would do the average layman much good to peruse it, especially persons whose business involves much litigation. Lawyers often are tempted to their fall by clients who look upon them as tools purchasable with fees. The contents of this book, cast in an

orderly fashion and tersely expressed, if understood by many business men as well as by lawyers would result in diminished litigation.

That the book finds its place on the list of a house so conspicuous for publication of legal literature, ensures attention to it that its contents will reward. The author is dean of a local law school where the art of exposition has to meet the demands of practical men, and where no frills are tolerated. He has made a book worthy of extended professional use, and also of general inspection especially by persons interested in ethical betterment of American life.

"HER ROMAN LOVER." By Eugenia Brooks Frothingham. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

This well-written new story by a writer bearing a name long respected in Massachusetts for its association with persons of intellectual and ethical virility has to do with the almost inevitable clash of ideals between Anne Warren of New England and Signor Curatulo of Rome in their effort to pass first from mutual interest to love and courtship and thence to marriage. The exposure of the Italian's jealousy and substratum of lust, all his high-sounding protestations of love, and the revelation of the incompatibility of their marriage ideals, came in time to save the New England girl from becoming the wife of the man whose capacity for expression of tender emotions and the ardor of whose passion had won her liking, affection and trust. In the telling of the tale full use is made of such knowledge of conditions in Rome as make it a place full both of interest and peril to visitors with the traditions and the temperament of Anne Warren. The moral of the story is, that Puritanism and Latinism are Latin, and that they cannot ever truly understand each other, and therefore would far better never pass beyond the safe ground of friendship, difficult as even that stage may be to compass and maintain. Of course there are too many cases of such intermarriage, where happiness has followed, to make any deduction of this kind, or venture on such a one as Kipling made in his

"East is east and west is west
And never the twain shall meet."

But there are underlying, fundamental aspects of life, of religion, of art, and of daily living about which the New Englander of Puritan temperament and the Italian of Signor Curatulo's type cannot possibly agree. Jonathan Edwards and Dante, Savonarola and Theodore Parker, would have had much in common. But Signor Curatulo's philosophy of life was not precisely that of either of the great Italians of the past.

Anne Warren, during the first stages of her love for her Roman lover, cast aspersions upon her ancestors' beliefs and ways of viewing life which she no doubt valued more justly after her eyes were opened, and she became the wife of Jack Swift, a champion who turned up in Rome at the right time and exploited virtues worthy of her love.

"FURTHER ADVENTURES OF NILS." By Selma Lagerlof. Translated by Velma Swanston Howard. London: Hodder & Stoughton.

It has been told of Selma Lagerlof that as a little rector's child in a small province of Sweden she imbibed with her daily food all kinds of tales and legends that had been kept alive in the folk lore of that poetic country, but had never been written down. As she pondered on these, the wish grew strong within her that she, too, might be a weaver of wonderful tales. Later in life, she found out that she had only to put words—written words—these memories that had sunk so deeply into her being.

It seems to have been the old story of the good seed falling upon various kinds of soil. Scores of children had heard the same stories; the child received them with affection, lighted them with her own peculiar genius, and gave them wings wherewith to fly out into the world so poor in natural romance.

From the day of "The Story of Gosta Berling" to this, she has been hailed as Sweden's greatest fiction writer, and, as the recipient of the Nobel prize for literature, she was marked as a prominent figure in the literature of the world.

Her work, whether for older readers or children, has shown no diminution of power, and the adventures of Nils, the little boy who was turned into an elf, are carried along in this second volume through scenes so unreal, and yet so real in their inner meaning, and with such impressive symbolic meanings for one who has ears to hear, that the effect is at once softening and invigorating.

The child reader cannot fail to feel more strongly than before, the tie that exists between the human kind and the animal and bird kind, and to acquiesce intelligently in what Akka, the wild goose, says, that "it is not necessary for the humans to have the whole earth to themselves."

Besides this quickening of comprehension, and deepening of love for our four-footed and flying brothers, these stories tend to broaden the child's interest in national characteristics other than his own; while the excellent style, so eloquent in its simple fervor, educates his taste in expression.

Interwoven with the latter part of Nils' adventures—which, by the way, end in a happy homecoming—is an autobiographical passage which it would be an injustice to try to describe. Let the reader come upon this lovely flower at full Marbach unaware, and so get the full measure of its tender sweetness.

NEW HEAD FOR JUNIATA COLLEGE
HUNTINGDON, Pa.—I. Harvey Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon, has been elected president of Juniata College, succeeding his cousin, Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of public schools, Philadelphia.

LITERARY NOTES

It will be interesting to compare the estimate of Jefferson Davis that William E. Dodd gives in his new book on "Southern Statesmen," with that incidentally yet comparatively fully given by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., in his recently published studies of Robert E. Lee. There have been few more striking incidents in the recent literary history of Massachusetts than the contributions that Charles Francis Adams and Mr. Bradford have made to a just understanding of southern men and points of view. Each has recognized that the time has come for literature to aid politics and economics in truly nationalizing the two former warring sections.

The service that can be rendered by an excellent translator to the cause of good literature was never better shown in the United States than by the brilliant career of Katherine Prescott Wormeley. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Bradley Gilman has entered on this worthy role of mediating between French and American public, in a translation of "Love versus Law," by Colette Yver, a story that has gone into 13 French editions owing to its ability in handling problems nearer the French mind than those that today deal with greater seriousness of purpose than formerly and often by women far removed in station and conduct from former feminists, notably George Sand.

One of the finest ethical and literary forces ever influential in the life of Yale University was Noah Porter, who, before he became president, had stamped upon the college the influence of his mind and heart. Readers of the best periodical literature of the country at that stage of its existence will find him to have been one of the most prolific and weighty of writers on all themes of a philosophical and literary sort. He was one of the first and best mediators between German thinkers and scholars and American readers. The effort of his few surviving admirers to raise funds with which to erect a memorial to him at Yale, taking the form of imposing gates to the campus, is one that deserves support.

Rider Haggard, whose place in the public eye of late years has been due more to his interest in sound methods of agriculture for rural England than to his fiction, has placed his next story, "The Mahatma and the Hare," with Henry Holt and Company. It is intimated that it is not a book likely to encourage further destruction of animals under the guise of "sport."

Ex-President Tucker's book on "The Function of the Church in Modern Society," which Houghton Mifflin Company publish, is to have an English sale, Gay & Hancock having agreed to push it. The former leader at Dartmouth will figure prominently in the history of the American movement for socializing religion.

E. V. Lucas, one of the most charming and rewarding of contemporary English essayists, whose art as a biographer has been shown in his life of Charles Lamb, whom he in some ways recalls by his own humor and delicacy of spirit, has chosen for the title of his forthcoming book of essays one that E. Paxton Hood, used some years ago, if we are not mistaken, for a collection of talks on homiletics, "Old Lamps for New," whether original or not, has a conservative note in it that will make its own appeal to persons who are weary of everlasting iteration on the novel and unprecedented.

The scope of the Rural Science series which Professor Bailey of Cornell edits for the Macmillan Company is indicated by the latest addition, "Law for the American Farmer," by John B. Green. In these days of waxing legislation relative to rights of transportation, adulteration of food, etc., the farmer needs to know many facts that can be had without consulting a lawyer and at much less cost. Farmers informed by such a book make wiser clients when the time for taking legal counsel comes.

An authorized life of J. Pierpont Morgan, written by Carl Hovey, is a desideratum in view of his place in national life. It is the fashion now to write biographies of men of prominence while they yet are men of action. Formerly presidential candidates, following nomination by national conventions, had to undergo the ordeal of having their lives written up by hack journalists, for use in the campaign, as persuasive vote-winning literature. Now, before the conventions have made their choices, the publishers are heralding authorized biographies. Woodrow Wilson and Robert La Follette are to be serialized, the New Jersey Governor by the hand of Bayard Hale and the Wisconsin senator by his own hand. La Follette as he sees himself will be an interesting document in self-appraisal.

Sir Robert Hart, greatest of all Britons who ever aided an alien race to economic stability and fiscal vigor, had during his long service in China accumulated data invaluable to himself, to his literary executors and to all future historians of the empire. Most if not all of this valuable deposit of documents, diaries and correspondence went up in flames when the Boxers, much to Sir Robert's amazement, invaded his official compound and included him among the hated foreign heathen who were to be punished. It was over-confidence on

his part that made this act of vandalism possible; but the loss was incalculable. From memory, and with such documents as are among the archives of the British foreign office it has been possible for him to utilize his leisure of late in ways that would be productive. Whether he has done so remains to be seen. It will be a great pity if he has not put on record in some formal way his own interpretation of the varied experiences through which he passed.

Comment was made last week on the large demand for the book by Bergson on "Creative Evolution," forcing the publishers to issue a third edition. The Harpers announce that another edition of Arrhenius' book, "Worlds in the Making," has been issued. There is a serious American reading public, literary cant to the contrary notwithstanding.

William Dana Orcutt, whose later success with fiction for adults has given him a following, is issuing through Harper Bros. a reprint of an early book, "The Princess Kalisto," written for children, whom he would have taught to be good without being made pigs.

Advocates of women's suffrage will await with interest the Macmillan book entitled "The Book of Woman's Power."

The biography of Harriman, the railway magnate, which his wife and executors have authorized Mr. G. W. Bateson to write, will, to a greater extent than the forthcoming biography of Mr. Morgan, be, in a sense, an apology. It is said that no persons will be spared and no facts omitted. Some day, out from such preliminary data as these books and others like them having to do with Carnegie, Westinghouse, Hill, Cassatt, Huntington and Rockefeller provide, a wizard in style like Macaulay or Froude or a marshal of facts like a Gardiner or a Rhodes, will write the story of American high finance as played by men who in earlier days would have founded dynasties, built empires, marshalled legions, and used nations as pawns in satisfying personal ambition.

Montrose J. Moses, an industrious compiler of informing books, announces another soon to be published which will be called "The American Dramatist," and will defend the thesis that now this country has a distinct school of playwrights, and that the theater hereafter is to be a conscious and controlled instrument for social uplift. Both of which contentions are indisputable. University, school, club, publishing house, social settlement and popular literature are all busy now adapting themselves to the new situation. Along with the changed attitude toward play writing and play producing, goes an equally significant change toward the actor and actress.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the coming presidential election in the republic of Mexico.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—Madero, in fighting Diaz, fought for free speech, free discussion, fair elections and representative government. His platform calls for these things, and he has consistently championed them. The next election will be no advance on other Mexican elections if all candidates are not afforded equal opportunity of presenting their views and claims to the voters. Madero must be anxious to secure free play for his leading opponent.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.—As first President of the reorganized republic Madero will be tested even more severely than he was while commanding the embattled insurgents. He must live down the reputation of nepotism that has already been fastened to him, and must display decisiveness and strength. He must prove the falsity of the charge made against him that he is an excellent Greek scholar and a delightful theorist, but no statesman or man of affairs.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—A serious responsibility rests upon the political leaders of Mexico, no matter with what faction they are identified. In their hands the great mass of the voters are as ductile as putty. There are hordes of phonographic politicians, who convey to the ignorant and unsophisticated natives the teachings of these leaders. If the men who hold the destinies of the republic in their hands will get rid of this class of trouble breeders, it will be one of the most certain steps toward permanent peace in Mexico.

DALLAS NEWS.—The revolution does not require for its success that Madero should be elected President; it only requires that the people shall enjoy the boon of choosing freely of the men who offer to serve. The fact that there are three candidates is rather good evidence that at least men are free to aspire in Mexico, and it affords a pretty good augury that the people will be given the freedom to choose. If that should prove to be true, the revolution will have made progress at all events. Whether it succeeds or not will depend on subsequent proceedings. Most of the portents in Mexico, to our optimistic vision, appear to be bright ones.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.—It is to the interest of Madero, too, as a patriotic Mexican, to let all his rivals have a square deal. The American well wishers of the republic will grieve if anything takes place to cast discredit on the ability of the Mexican people to set up a stable, progressive government.

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LITERARY NOTES FROM LONDON

Tennyson Biography by Many Friends to Be Published—Cowper's Letters in Selection

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—One of the most interesting biographical works of the present season is to be "Tennyson and His Friends," a work which has been edited by Hallam, Lord Tennyson. The subdivision of the contents, which are arranged in chronological order, is as follows:

Early reminiscences, by Emily, Lady Tennyson.
Lincolnshire friends, by Willingham Rowley.

Frederick and Charles Tennyson, by the master of Trinity.

Tennyson and James Spedding, by Aldis Wright.

Tennyson and Edmund Lushington, by Sir Henry Craik.

Tennyson and FitzGerald, by the president of Magdalen.

Tennyson and Thackeray, by Lady Ritchie.

Tennyson and Dean Bradley, by Mrs. Woods.

Tennyson and his talk, by Arthur Coleridge.

Tennyson and music, by Sir Charles Stanford.

Tennyson and science, by Sir Oliver Lodge.

Tennyson and religion, by the bishop of Ripon.

Tennyson and art, by E. V. R.

The volume concludes with an account of Tennyson's life and work by Sir Alfred Lyall taken from the Quarterly Review and the late Professor Butcher's "Appreciation" before the British Academy. The editor has inserted at appropriate points groups of well-known poems addressed to or describing friends of Tennyson's early or later life.

Wilfred Blunt is to publish a new volume of his Egyptian memoirs through Stephen Swift. It is designed especially as an answer to Lord Cromer's "Modern Egypt," so far as that work concerned General Gordon. Mr. Blunt's relations with Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Gladstone, Parnell and other political personages of the day are given in this book.

Two volumes of selections from Cowper's letters are to appear in the Everyman Series, and it is reasonable to expect that as a result the very beautiful examples of letter writing of the gentle poet will become better known and more popular.

A previous complete edition of his letters was published in 1824, but the large number of volumes which it necessitated proved detrimental to the success of the edition. Cowper's career (1731-1800) was somewhat chequered. He is perhaps best known as the author of "John Gilpin" but his letters are recognized as the best example of this kind of literature that exists in our language.

Another popular edition undertaken by Everyman's Library is that of Sir Walter Scott's poems, which are to be published complete—that is, including the plays. This is evidence enough that the interest of the great reading public in these works is increasing, instead of waning, as some have maintained. An essay by Andrew Lang forms the introduction to the new volumes.

A. C. Benson's set of biographical studies which have been published in the Cornhill have proved to be very popular. Himself the son of an archbishop, and an Eton master, Mr. Benson has had the advantage of the acquaintance of many "persons of importance in their day" and his selection of subjects has been varied and interesting. The studies are now to be published in book form, under the title of "Leaves of the Tree," the publishers being the house of Elder.

Headley Brothers are publishing for Reginald Farrer "Among the Hills: a Book of Joy in High Places," illustrated in color from original flower studies by Mrs. Addington Symonds and George Soper.

We hear that Dr. Nansen, who has been engaged for some years past on a history of the exploration of the northern hemisphere, is about to publish, through

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DESCRIBES SYRACUSE COINS AND EGYPTIAN STATUES AT MUSEUM

As Sunday dozent at the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday afternoon, Howland Wood met visitors in the fifth century Greek room and told many interesting things about the Syracuse coins.

In the Egyptian department L. Earl Rowe spoke in the "Sculptures from the Pyramids in the Museum Collection," explaining that by pyramid he meant the entire group of buildings belonging to the pyramid. These included the pyramid temple and the valley temple connected with it by a causeway; the many mastaba of the courtiers and nobles; and the dwellings of the priests, who conducted the services and cared for the group of buildings.

Mr. Rowe first spoke of the slate pair, showing Mycerinus and his wife, made 2800 B. C., and carved in the hard stone with great beauty and perfection of portraiture.

"The large alabaster statue of Mycerinus will some day be completed and all the missing pieces put in place," he said.

The slate triad must have been one of several, representing the king and queen with the goddess of each nome or province over which they ruled.

The sculptured wall was pointed out, with traces of the original drawing on one side and the beginning of the carving on the other. The inscription tells how many loaves of bread, heads of cattle, game and so forth the king will have.

The stone vases, bored by hand from granite and diorite, were pointed out as a small group of the 800 specimens owned by the museum.

Mr. Rowe called attention to an article in a Sunday paper which gave the credit of the expedition to Orin Bates which really belonged to Dr. George Reisner, under whom Mr. Bates was working.

Dr. Reisner was able to date the sphinx, said Mr. Rowe, by the peculiar folds of the starched headress of the king, which are of the same style as those of the Mycerinus statues.

FIND FAULT WITH SHOES FOR ARMY

WASHINGTON—Some dissatisfaction with the present apparel of the United States soldier has been expressed in official reports. The marching shoe now furnished to the army is so limited in its use, in the opinion of the chief quartermaster of the department that it be discarded in favor of the garrison shoe to be employed for both garrison and marching purposes.

The question of shoes always has been a perplexing problem for the war department, and the recommendation has been taken under consideration. If it is approved the soldier will have two pairs of shoes instead of three, one black for dress purposes, one russet for all other uses.

TUFTS FRESHMEN AS HONOR GUESTS

Tufts students are to assemble in Goddard gymnasium this evening for the annual observance of "Tufts night." The freshmen will be the guests of honor. The affair is to be held under the direction of the Tower Cross Society of the senior class and is to awaken college spirit.

Arthur J. Anderson of South Manchester, Conn., president of the Tower Cross Society, will preside. The list of speakers includes President Frederick W. Hamilton, Dr. David Snedden, Melvin M. Johnson, Tufts '92, Albert H. Gilmer, instructor of English at Tufts, and Clarke Tobin, the former Dartmouth football player who is now the Tufts coach.

IOWA COURT'S RULE STRIKES STANDARD

DES MOINES, Ia.—A decision just handed down by Judge Jesse A. Miller in the Polk county district court, giving the Crystal Oil Company \$6100 damages from the Standard Oil Company for alleged unfair competition, was reversed by the supreme court on technical grounds. Under the rulings of the supreme court the Crystal Oil Company's attorneys will begin a new trial for higher damages.

It was the practise of the Crystal Oil Company to furnish their customers with green cards, which their customers displayed when they desired oil. Judge Miller held that the display of the green card was an order for business, and that a rival company was acting unlawfully when it visited the owners of the green card and tried to sell goods.

WARNING ISSUED TO SAVE CHARTER

In this month's issue of City Affairs the Good Government Association says there is plenty of evidence that both political machines in the city of Boston intend to make "one more desperate attempt to amend the charter" in the next Legislature.

It is pointed out that Governor Foss is said to be favoring a plan to amend the charter, so as to transfer the powers of certification of the mayor's appointments from the civil service commission to the city council. The association condemns this.

It is urged that the candidates for the Legislature who are friendly to the charter be supported in Tuesday's primaries.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WEBSTER

Miss Gladys Wellington, a Wellesley College graduate, has accepted a position in Goffstown, N. H., high school as instructor of Latin and mathematics.

Russell Winter and Patrick Raymond will leave Webster for Fall River to continue their studies in the textile school.

The new factory of the Webster Paper Box Company on Deslaurier avenue has just been commenced. It will be 92x36 feet, two and one half stories high, of wood. The cost of the building is estimated at \$3500.

A meeting of the business men of Webster will be held early this fall to discuss the advisability of forming a syndicate to purchase land for a park and for fair grounds.

As the American Woolen Company of Boston has secured contracts from the war department amounting to over \$300,000 it is considered probable that it will fill them in part at the Chase mills in Webster, besides securing goods from the Washington, Wood and Ayer mills in Lawrence.

ARLINGTON

William Gratto, inspector of buildings, has issued permits to E. A. Snow for three single-family houses on Norfolk road and for two double houses on Mystic street and on Farrington street; to Otis E. Phalen for a two-apartment house at 143 Trowbridge street; to F. Raubichek for a single dwelling on Cedar avenue; to Martin Haynes for a frame dwelling on North Union street; to George Alden for a house on Freeman street; to D. A. Mulvey for a house on Charlton street; to John C. Balben for a frame house on Charlton street.

Miss Bessie Conway, teacher of grade nine at the Crosby school, has been transferred to the Russell school.

MALDEN

At the final registration before the state primaries 68 new names were added to the voting list.

The Rev. E. M. Borders of the Pentecostal church preached his farewell sermon Sunday. He will travel in the South and locate in Nashville, Tenn.

The Scandinavian-American Republican Club has elected: President, Fred N. Jordan; vice-president, P. A. Johnson; secretary, Joseph Holmblad; treasurer, Godfrey Hanson.

CHELSEA

H. A. Skidmore, who was proprietor of a dry goods store here before the fire, is to return and take one of the new stores on Broadway.

Friends of James H. Malone, member of the school board, are urging his candidacy for mayor.

The W. C. T. U. will hold its first meeting for the fall season in Cary avenue chapel Tuesday afternoon.

The service for the induction of the Rev. Dr. Barrow, the new rector of St. Lukes Episcopal church, will be conducted by Archdeacon Babcock next Sunday morning.

WINCHENDON

The Ladies Benevolent Society of the North Congregational church invites members of the church and parish, also the towns people, to an informal reception in the vestry of the church, Sept. 26, to meet the pastor and his wife, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Ernest White.

The Winchendon Cooperative bank has elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles T. Stearns; vice-president, Charles A. Smith; treasurer, S. A. Greenwood; secretary, W. C. Corey.

LExINGTON

The senior class of the Lexington High school has elected these officers: President, Carleton George Reed; vice-president, Madeline Josephine Manley; secretary, Blanche Louise David; treasurer, Fred R. Spaulding.

The selectmen have granted a permit to the Lexington & Boston street railway for relaying its tracks on Waltham street from near Allen street to the Concord turnpike.

NEEDHAM

The Young People's Association will open its season Monday evening, Oct. 2, with an entertainment and gymnastic exhibition in Bourne hall.

The Needham Heights Y. M. C. A. will reopen its quarters tomorrow at 7:30 p. m., with a social gathering at which the new county secretary, Mr. Conlin, will speak.

The New Century Club is arranging for a reception to the superintendent of schools, Dr. Austin H. Keyes, and Mrs. Keyes at an early date.

QUINCY

The Rev. W. B. Tark of London preached in the First Presbyterian church Sunday evening.

The Wollaston W. C. T. U. is to hold its annual meeting at the residence of Mrs. James Mitchell, Prospect avenue, Tuesday afternoon.

A church conference will be held at the United Presbyterian church Tuesday evening.

BRIDGEWATER

The opening meeting of the fall season of Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R., takes place in Central Square Congregational church this afternoon.

The quarterly meeting of the Pilgrim Federation, Young People's Religious Union, will be held this evening.

WALTHAM

Hugo B. Seikel, director of the gymnasium at the free reading room, announces that the gymnasium classes will be resumed Oct. 2.

EVERETT

A grammar school athletic league is being formed, with pupils of all the grammar schools participating. Louis D. Cook, principal of the Warren school, has been made president of the league, and a field day, football and baseball contests are being planned, the event to occur about the middle of October.

Two Everett teachers, Miss Lydia Gore of Sherman street and Miss Josephine Hart of Broadway, have been elected teachers in Dow Academy at Franconia, N. H. The academy opens today.

ROCKLAND

The Edward Everett Hale club of the Unitarian Church has elected, President, Miss Grace Church; vice president, Miss Marion Adams; secretary, Miss Mary L. Shaw; treasurer, Miss Irma Binney.

The new automobile truck for the joint water board of Abington and Rockland went into commission today.

George Gammons, master of the high school has been elected treasurer and chairman of the educational committee of the Rockland Teachers Association.

WINTHROP

The report of the Point Shirley Street Railway Company for the first year showed a deficit of only \$203. An overhead trolley system, now asked for by the company, will probably be brought up at the March town meeting.

Mrs. Mary E. Older, president of the Popular Authors Literary Club, will entertain the club at its first meeting Oct. 3 at the home of Mrs. Lizzie S. Wright of Washington avenue.

RANDOLPH

A special town meeting will be held in Stetson hall this evening. Among matters to be considered are to see if the town will accept Park street running from North Main street to Belcher park as a public highway and authorize the water commissioners to extend the water main from its present terminus on Pond street to Main street and make provisions for the same.

NEWTON

On the voting lists 111 names were added at the sessions of the registrars of voters last week in preparation for the state primaries.

Officers elected by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are: President, Mrs. Jennie Chandler; vice-presidents, Mrs. Eva Fogwill, Mrs. Ella Mason, Mrs. Sarah Dinmore; secretary, Miss May Fogwill; treasurer, Mrs. Nellie E. Rand.

HANOVER

The annual harvest festival of the First Congregational church at Center Hanover will be held in the vestry Oct. 6.

A meeting of Center Hanover fire department members will be held this week and plans completed for the annual field day, Oct. 12. The West Hanover fire department netted about \$50 as a result of its field day.

WEYMOUTH

The Rev. H. H. Workoff of San Francisco occupied the pulpit of the East Weymouth Congregational church Sunday morning.

The Rev. L. G. Gartner of the Porter Methodist Episcopal church and Mrs. Gartner, will entertain the members of the Epworth League of that church at their home on Pleasant street Tuesday evening.

ABINGTON

At the First Congregational church Sunday morning B. F. Pierce, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Brockton, delivered an address on "Men and the Religious Forward Movement."

Pilgrim Chapter, R. A. M., has appointed a committee to make arrangements for the observance of the golden anniversary in November.

REVERE

The total number of pupils in the Revere schools this term is 4078, an advance of 119 over last year, although the age limit for entrance is higher.

The senior class of the high school has elected these officers: President, Frank Farrell; vice-president, Thorpe Tapley; secretary, Elizabeth Gray; treasurer, Esther Blair.

WATERTOWN

As the result of rush work ordered on the new high school it is expected to have the building ready for occupancy by next April.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of St. Johns church is to hold its annual meeting at the home of Mrs. John A. Starr this evening.

WHITMAN

Members of the Poet's Club are to hold a hallowe'en party at the town hall Oct. 30.

Nunckasset tribe of Red Men will attend the celebration to be held by Mattakesett tribe at Rockland this evening.

BRAINTREE

The woman's guild and the men's club of the South Congregational church will tender a reception to its new pastor, the Rev. T. E. Gale, and Mrs. Gale, in the chapel Wednesday evening.

HOLBROOK

The annual convention of the Kings Daughters of Norfolk county will be held at the Winthrop Congregational church Oct. 12.

MIDDLEBORO

A rally was held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Sunday afternoon, an address being given by H. W. Gibson of Boston.

MEDFORD

The Gamma Tau Kappa society of the high school has elected: President, Miss Helen Sibley; vice president, Miss Louise Taylor; secretary, Miss Helen Sampson; directors, Misses Olivia Dennis, Ruth Wardwell, Dorothy Chase and Estelle Byrne.

Competition for three bronze medals for the best essays written on Columbus, open to the ninth grade and high school pupils, will be held this week in the public schools. Charles T. Daly is chairman of the committee of judges.

NORWELL

The Rev. Mr. Houghton, new pastor of the Unitarian church, and Mrs. Houghton, will be given a reception in the church vestry next Thursday evening.

The Arts and Crafts Society is to remodel its building at Norwell Center and work will begin next month. The society has rented rooms until the improvements are made.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

Members of A. C. Munroe post, G. A. R. and W. R. M., and Justin Domick post, G. A. R. and W. R. M., both of this town, are arranging for a union fair, to be held in October.

Officers and teachers of the Methodist Sunday school will hold a meeting tomorrow evening to make arrangements for the winter's work.

MELROSE

Excavations are being made for the new swimming pool of the Y. M. C. A., for which a public campaign raised \$95,000 last spring. It will be ready for use by the middle of October.

The Woman's Relief Corps connected with U. S. Grant post, G. A. R., is to entertain here Oct. 18 the Massachusetts former prisoners of war.

Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL OF COMMERCE AND FINANCE TO OPEN

At Ford hall the Y. M. C. A. school of commerce and finance will officially open this evening at 8 o'clock. John E. Rousmaniere will preside and there will be music by the Bostonia Ladies' orchestra.

There are more than 100 students in the freshman class. The program is as follows: Greeting, from the board of directors of Boston Y. M. C. A., by John E. Rousmaniere, chairman of the educational committee; greeting, from the school of commerce and finance, by F. R. Carnegie Steele, chairman of the executive committee; greeting, from Harvard University, by Prof. Edwin F. Gay, dean of the Harvard Graduate school of business administration; greeting, from the city of Boston, by George H. Brock, member of the Boston school committee; greeting, from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by Dr. Charles A. Prosser, deputy commissioner of education; greeting, from the banking interests of Boston, by Alfred L. Ripley; greeting, from the C. P. A. examiners, by Herbert F. French, member of the board of examiners; greeting, to the business men of Boston, by Frank Palmer Spear, dean of the school of commerce and finance.

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RALLY DAY FOR MEN HELD IN TEN CENTERS IN GREATER BOSTON

In 10 centers of Greater Boston the local branch of the man and religion movement celebrated rally day Sunday afternoon with meetings of men, with addresses at each by speakers who set forth the plans of the national movement in over 90 greater cities.

The movement has for its incentive that there are 3,000,000 more women than men engaged in church work in this country, and it is the purpose and hope to interest these 3,000,000 men in Christian work.

Following plans made by the committee of 100 for Greater Boston, men from the 500 or more churches about Boston, which have joined the movement, met yesterday afternoon in central meeting places in the 10 districts into which Greater Boston has been divided. The programs at all the meetings were identical—hymns, prayer, an address on "The Significance of the Movement," an address on "The Call of Christ to the Men of This District."

The men of the Boston north district, including the North and West Ends, Charlestown, East Boston, Winthrop, Revere and Chelsea, met at Tremont Temple. A. C. Grainger presided. The speakers were Herbert Carleton, national secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and the Rev. Ernest Lyman Mills of the First church, Temple street.

In the Boston south district, including the South End, South Boston, Brookline, Brighton and Allston, the meeting was held in People's Temple, B. F. Logan presiding. The speakers were the Rev. Allan A. Stockdale of the Union Congregational church and the Rev. James A. Francis of the Clarendon Street Baptist church.

Roxbury men met at the Dudley Street Baptist church with the Rev. Charles L. Page presiding. The speakers were the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad of the Park Street church and Frank E. Davidson of the committee on evangelism of the men and religion movement.

Men of Dorchester and Milton met at the Pilgrim Congregational church, Dorchester. H. W. Shaw presided and the speakers were the Rev. Charles H. Moss of the Malden Baptist church and President Frank H. Viele of the Second Dorchester Congregational church Men's Club.

A meeting of the district, including Somerville, Medford, Winchester and Burn churches, in the Broadway Congregational church, on Sycamore street, Winter Hill. The speakers were: the Rev. Charles A. Fulton of the Dudley Street Baptist church; the Rev. F. F. Peterson of the Medford Baptist church; the Rev. Dr. Stephen A. Norton of the Woburn Congregational church and the Rev. George B. Dean of the Park Avenue M. E. church, West Somerville.

More than 1000 men were present in the Central Congregational church, Newton. Members were present from all parts of the city, Waltham, Watertown and Wellesley. Charles W. Davidson of Newtonville presided. The speakers were George E. Briggs, chairman of the Greater Boston committee, and the Rev. H. Grant Person, pastor of the Eliot Congregational church, spoke.

With the biggest shipment of oranges received this season from the tropics, the United Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Dewey, Captain O'Neill, arrived today from Jamaica ports. She had 268 barrels and 656 boxes of oranges, besides 25,000 bunches of bananas and 482 bags of coconuts. The Dewey left Port Morant last Wednesday, and had fine weather throughout the 1600-mile passage.

Among the saloon passengers were Mrs. Sarah Cushing, J. H. Sumner, O. E. Barclay, George Libby, Miss Lydia Lewis, Nathaniel Curtin, J. G. Binne, Miss Clara Binne, Mrs. E. Campbell, V. M. Varley of Boston, F. G. Logue of West Bridgewater, C. L. Bullard of Medford, W. B. Abrams and S. E. Abrams, students of Kingston.

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10,000 KANSANS SIT SILENT AS MR. TAFT EXPLAINS HIS VETOES

(Continued from page one)

were scheduled with brief speeches in each town.

All the Republican factions united in welcoming Mr. Taft to the state on Sunday. Senator Curtis and Congressman Campbell of the "regulars" met the President's train at Kansas City in the morning. Governor Stubbs and Senator Brewster appeared later, the former at Lawrence, where the President spoke to the students of the University of Kansas and the latter at Baldwin, where the President spent the day.

To the students at Lawrence the President spoke of the good the Y. M. C. A. has done in the world as he has seen it, and digressed sufficiently to defend university students against allegations recently made by R. T. Crane of Chicago.

In Baldwin the President attended the ceremonies at the inauguration of Dr. W. N. Mason as president of Baker University in the First Methodist Episcopal church, and at night he listened to a song service in the same church.

In the afternoon the President spoke on peace and arbitration in Baker University gymnasium. The gymnasium was crowded.

Mr. Taft wore cap and gown, but discarded them when he rose to speak.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—President Taft delivered the third carefully prepared speech of his trip at the Mercantile Club on Saturday night in defense of the tariff board.

"I do say that the present board is as independent as any board can be, but I admit that its method of appointment is such that conditions might arise having a tendency to rob it of its impartial character. Therefore, I ventured, with all the energy of which I was capable, the establishment of a permanent tariff commission, and I shall urge upon the Congress, as long as it is my function to do so, the establishment by law of such a commission," he said.

On the subject of reform in judicial procedure the President said:

"One of the real reasons for discontent is the character of the procedure and the administration of justice in our courts.

"Trial by jury, my friends, as stated in the constitution, was a trial by jury of the facts under the inspiration of a judge who had the power to tell the jury what the law was, and had the power to hold the court room under his control and not let it be taken away by the counsel for the prosecution or the counsel for the defense.

"And yet the suspicion of the people of the judges has been such that the movement of all legislation from the Atlantic westward has been to take away from the judges the power they had under the English system that we have copied and the system that we put into our constitution."

"The tariff board" was the simple title to the third set speech of the President delivered in which he said:

My fellow citizens: The issue which has arisen in respect to the wisdom and propriety of the veto of the three tariff bills which passed Congress at the last session and were presented to the executive for signature has brought into greater prominence than ever before the question of the necessity for a tariff board to advise the executive and Congress as to the facts in reference to the present operation of an existing tariff and the future operation of a proposed tariff.

Through a provision in the Payne bill, I was able to appoint a board of three, and with appropriations furnished by Congress to direct them to make a glossary of the tariff, or an encyclopedia, by which any layman might inform himself as to the meaning of the terms in the tariff and as to the actual ad valorem rates imposed, although specific rates were provided, and all the other facts enabling one to take up a tariff and intelligently to study its meaning.

At the instance of a Democratic senator, the permanent tariff board, in an appropriation bill which is now law, was directed, if established, to make a report on schedule K on Dec. 1 next. I issued an order to the tariff board, newly constituted, to prepare a report on schedule K and schedule I, the woolen and the cotton schedules, by that date, which bring in the reports at the opening of the regular session of Congress.

In order to secure the adoption of the Canadian reciprocity treaty I called a special session to discharge the promise I had made to the Canadian authorities. At this special session the three tariff bills were passed which I vetoed, and I vetoed them chiefly on the ground that no time had been taken to investigate the effect of the changes which were proposed and that they ought to await the coming in of the report in December, when we should have full information at least on the question of wool and woolens and cotton manufactures.

The tariff board has been referred to sometimes as a board of experts on the tariff. This is hardly a correct description. It would be impossible to secure a board all the members of which had expert knowledge upon all the subjects of the tariff, for the 14 or 15 schedules are very broad in their scope and include much of what is manufactured or produced in the world. Indeed, it is by no means clear that it would be of advantage to have in the board itself men who are experts upon the making and sale of particular articles mentioned in the tariff.

I do not contend that the tariff can be taken out of politics, in the sense

SEEK PLAN TO STOP TEARING UP STREETS FOR LAYING OF WIRES

As a result of a conference today between Superintendent Rourke of the public works department and Commissioner Cole of the wire department, arranged by Mayor Fitzgerald, a second conference will be attended by representatives of the Edison Electric Company and the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for the purpose of devising a system whereby the laying of all wires will be done on a given street at the same time.

The question was called to the mayor's attention by the method in which the conduit laying was done on the street on which he resides. Instead of digging one trench and laying all the wires in it, three separate excavations were made, one for the power cables, one for the telephone cable and one for the fire alarm system.

A solution offered by the mayor plans for the city to construct a subway one story in depth in the new streets and rent the space therein to the public service companies. This would also give the workmen access to the entire length of the cable.

PLEASANT STREET WIDENING URGED BY BUSINESS INTERESTS

A citizens' committee, representing some of Boston's largest business interests, will appeal today to Mayor Fitzgerald and the city council for the widening and betterment of Pleasant street from Park square to Broadway, South Boston.

This is looked upon as an important project for the better accommodation of all business interests and as closely identified with the rapid transit tunnel plans providing for the new tunnels.

The plan is one which the mayor has advocated, but the attitude of the city council has not yet been expressed. An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature authorizing the improvement.

This act was passed in order that South Boston might be given more direct and immediate access to the shopping center of the city, the Back Bay and more particularly to the Tremont street subway.

The widening of Pleasant street was deemed an urgent necessity as far back as 1895, when steps were taken by the business men to bring the matter before the city government.

MILLION POUNDS OF GROUND FISH IN

A large fleet of groundfishermen berthed at T wharf today with a total of over 1,000,000 pounds, the schooner Harriett having the largest catch of 107,000 pounds. Other arrivals were: Athena 31,000 pounds, Yankee 23,200, Eliza Benar 3000, Genesta 36,500, steamer Spray 53,400, John J. Fallon 77,400, Alice M. Guthrie 60,500, Fannie Belle Atwood 60,000, Metamora 47,600, Ethel B. Penny 62,000, Matchless 18,500, Jessie Costa 36,000, Nettie Franklin 10,000, Rose Cabral 26,500, William A. Morse 34,000, Eleanor De Costa 23,000, Natalie J. Nelson 22,000, Mary C. Santos 26,500, Harvester 26,000, Elizabeth W. Nuzan, 62,000, Manomet 39,000, Georgia 49,700, Blanche Irving 6000, Esther Gray 8000, Emily Sears 11,000, Metacomet 7000, Madeline 9100, Eva Avina 5500, Massasoit 12,000, Pearl 3500 and the Thomas Brunlage 18,000.

RHODE ISLAND BAPTIST MEETING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The eighty-third annual meeting of the Rhode Island State Baptist convention will be held at the First Baptist church, this city, on Oct. 10. The convention will be preceded by a meeting of the educational society in that church on Oct. 9. Among the delegates who have been appointed to represent that church are: Rev. H. M. King, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University; Rev. N. J. Wheeler, Rev. G. Allegri, Deacons Elisha Park, W. C. Greene, A. E. Wood, D. W. Hoyt.

that it will never be made the subject of political discussion. Men differ radically as to the economical wisdom of a protective tariff, or a tariff for revenue only, and that must always be the subject of political discussion. But there is a means of taking the ascertainment of facts away from a tribunal like that of the ways and means committee, which is necessarily hurried in its inquiries and necessarily lacking in thoroughness and the temper necessary to reach the most impartial conclusions.

Schedule K is the most complicated schedule in the whole range of schedules. Schedule I, a textile schedule, is, except for the difficulty connected with the raw material in schedule K, equally troublesome and complicated and hard to understand. When those reports shall have been submitted, showing the difference in the cost of production abroad and in this country of textile fabrics, and giving a basis upon which a proper reduction can be made in either schedule, it will be my duty and my pleasure to recommend to Congress such a reduction.

BORDEN BEGINS WORK ON NEW CANADIAN CABINET

OTTAWA, Ont.—Robert L. Borden, the coming premier, who arrived in Ottawa on Sunday, began the work of organizing the new government today.

Earl Grey, the Governor-General, is considering the postponement of his departure until after Oct. 4, so that the Borden government may be fully organized before the arrival of the new Governor-General, the Duke of Connaught, on Oct. 14.

Had it not been Sunday Mr. Borden would have received an ovation upon his arrival, but the public celebration of his victory has been deferred until Tuesday. Mr. Borden drove at once to his home in Wurttemberg street.

Mr. Borden will be called upon to give

early consideration to several requests for tariff increases. The woolen manufacturers, who considered themselves insufficiently protected from British competition by the existing duty of 30 per cent, are anxious that the tariff be increased to 80 per cent.

The resignation of S. N. Parent, chairman of national transcontinental railway commission, is expected at an early date. Mr. Parent was formerly Liberal prime minister of Quebec.

Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner at London, is expected in Ottawa next week. He signified to Sir Wilfrid Laurier last summer his intention of soon relinquishing his position. If he does the appointment of his successor will be made by the Borden government.

FRENCH WARSHIP DESTROYED WITH 300 OF HER CREW

(Continued from page one)

men was 793, including officers. Her sister ships were Democratic, Verite, Justice, Republique and Patrie.

PARIS.—The minister of marine and his assistants took immediate steps to aid the families of the victims and determine the responsibility for the explosion. There is a concerted demand to have the entire naval system thoroughly investigated, experts declaring the higher officers of the navy unfit to command and the personnel of the rank and file very low.

NEW YORK.—The French Liberté was one of three warships anchored in the North river during the Hudson Fulton celebration two years ago.

The Liberté's turrets weighed 700 tons but were so responsive to their electrical machine that one man with a lever could spin them like a top. The big warship was 439 feet long, 79½ beam, with a normal draught of 28 feet.

EXPORTERS TALK FOREIGN TRADE AT CONVENTION

NEW YORK.—The second annual convention of the American Manufacturers Export Association began at the Hotel Astor today and will last through tomorrow. For the first time there will be brought together a majority of the principal export managers, exporters and manufacturers of the United States. The sessions will be devoted to the discussion of foreign trade expansion.

Among the subjects which the association has been actively working on during the past year have been the formation of a bureau or employment agency for exporters and applicants for work connected with the export trade, the establishment of a foreign credit bureau, a better system of drawback duties on material entering into the manufacture of export products, and an improvement in the methods of classification of American manufactures by the various custom houses in foreign countries. Special reports on these questions, as well as committee reports on legislation, credits, transportation and freights will be features of the convention.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL AIRSHIP BREAKS ACROSS MIDDLE

LONDON.—Britain's latest naval airship, accepted by the admiralty Friday night broke in the center at Barrow Sunday morning as it was being taken out of its shed. The crew swam ashore when the airship dropped in Cavendish dock.

The extreme length is 512 feet with an extreme diameter of 48 feet. The dirigible is of the rigid type, with blunt nose, tapering to a pointed stern. A feature of the construction is the provision for separate gondolas for the engines. The framework contains 18 gas bags, filled with hydrogen.

The outer covering of the upper half of the dirigible consists of silk with special waterproof dressing, with aluminum dust sprinkled over it. The lower half is made of yellow silk with the same waterproof material.

UNDERSTANDING OVER MOROCCO IS NOW LOOKED FOR

PARIS.—A complete understanding on the first portion of the Moroccan negotiations is expected to come quickly. The supposed Franco-German agreement on Morocco cannot be definitely regarded as an accomplished fact until it is known how Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German minister of foreign affairs, receives the newly revised French text.

The second part of the negotiations, which concerns the Congo, will be begun very shortly. During the negotiations France and Germany will take all necessary steps to secure the acceptance by the powers of the new situation in Morocco resulting from the agreement. Difficulties except possibly in the case of Spain.

VETERANS MEET AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The forty-ninth reunion of the forty-sixth Massachusetts regiment, infantry, is being held today in Memorial hall. The semi-centennial of the regiment, will be observed next year. Capt. William G. Leonard of company I, who enlisted in Wilbraham, came from California to attend.

HEARS NO REPORTS OF VIOLATIONS OF THE FACTORY LAW

Gen. Jophanus Whitney, chief of the state police, apropos of statements published relative to working conditions for women alleged in the foundries of the Blake-Knowles Steam Pump Company at East Cambridge, and other concerns, said that so far as he was aware, the factory inspectors had found no violation of the law governing employment of women.

"We shall rely on the reports of our inspectors in this as in all similar cases," said General Whitney. "If they should report any conditions that are a violation of the law, we would, of course, submit them at once to a judge of the court for action. But we have had no occasion to do so, down to the present."

Following investigations said to have been made by labor leaders it is reported that women work as coremakers in the B. F. Sturtevant blower works at Readville, in the Walworth Manufacturing Company of this city and the Blake & Knowles pump works in East Cambridge. The first named company today said that any one is welcome to investigate the methods employed at their factory. Governor Foss, who is treasurer of the company, says:

"We have not spared any arrangement which might improve the conditions under which our women work. Every sanitary and hygienic principle is enforced in our works. Great fans are at work constantly and the women coremakers' section is placed under and practically surrounded by a free opening and closing glass apparatus, so that they receive the full benefit of the outside air."

"We have employed at times as many as 50 women in the works, some of them in the electrical department and others in core-making."

At the treasurer's office of the Walworth Manufacturing Company it is said today that the company has no apologies to make as to the conditions there. Everything is done for the comfort and convenience of the women employed, one of the officials in the office said. The reason that women instead of men are engaged to work as coremakers is the same as elsewhere, he said, namely, that they are willing to work for less money than the men. The treasurer is out of town for a few days, and until his return, it is said, no steps will be taken by the company to go further into the question.

SUBJECT CHOSEN BY LEAGUE FOR BALDWIN PRIZE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The National Municipal League has established an annual prize of \$100, called the "William H. Baldwin prize," to be given to the author of the best essay on a subject connected with municipal government.

For the year 1911-1912 the competition will be limited to undergraduate students registered in a regular course in any college or university of the United States offering distinct instruction in municipal government.

The prize will be awarded by judges selected by the executive committee. The topic for next year's competition is "The appointment of higher municipal officers by the merit system."

This subject involves a discussion of (a) the reason for the employment of experts in city work, (b) the proper position and tenure of the expert in the service of a city, his relation to the executive on the one hand and the subordinate administrative force on the other, (c) the extent to which the merit system is applicable in the selection and retention of experts, (d) and a practical application of the conclusion reached by the competitor to some American city, showing the changes in organization and powers which would be required. The essays must not exceed 10,000 words.

FIRST CORPS IS TO CELEBRATE

First Corps Cadets will celebrate their one hundred and seventieth anniversary on Oct. 10 by a street parade in the afternoon and a military dinner in the evening at the Hotel Somerset.

Line will be formed at the armory, and after a march through the business sections of the city and a review at city hall by the mayor, and at the State House by the Governor, the Veteran Association will be tendered a review on the Common, which will be followed by an evening parade. After the ceremonies on the Common are ended the corps will parade to the armory and the march taken up to the Hotel Somerset, where the dinner will be held at 6:30 p. m.

ANCIENTS ATTENDING MUSTER AT THE HOME OF COLONEL BENTON

(Continued from page one)

150 feet long, which had been prepared for the purpose.

While the members of the artillery company, 50 troopers of company H and a detail from Watertown arsenal were having meals in the big tent, Mrs. Benton entertained in the house about 100 wives and friends of the officers of the Ancients and Honorables, members of the Governor's staff and other military officers of the state.

Company H of the fifth regiment, Captain Latimer commanding, has been on guard at the Benton estate since yesterday afternoon. This company attended to the work of preparing the camp, pitching the tents and erecting the cooking department. In the afternoon a selection played by the Salem Cadet Band was the march, "St. Bernard," dedicated to Colonel Benton.

A silver piece was presented to Colonel Benton. The gift was prepared by a firm of Boston jewelers and is inscribed as follows: "Presented to Col. Everett C. Benton, commander, by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts at their muster at Belmont."

More than 100 tents have been pitched on the lawn in front of Colonel Benton's home for its accommodation.

Governor Foss left the State House this afternoon to attend the muster accompanied by Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, Maj. Curtis D. Noyes, Maj. Robert E. Green, Capt. Stewart W. Wise, First Lieut. Henry D. Crowley and four members of the Governor's staff.

By order of the secretary of war, a special detachment has been ordered from the Watertown arsenal, and will fire a salute upon the arrival of the Governor.

Invitations have also been sent to all the prominent military men in Massachusetts, whose attendance in full dress uniform is requested. Congressman Weeks, Adjutant-General Brigham, and many others have accepted the invitation.

The company, 600 strong, assembled at Faneuil hall, for its departure, in command of Colonel Benton, who was recently elected captain.

The members of the company will assemble at the armory in Faneuil hall on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, where they will form and parade along State to Washington and down Summer street to the South station, where the company will leave for Fall River to board the steamer Puritan for New York. Three hours only are allowed in New York before the detachment is transferred to the steamship Oceana, which sails at 10 a. m. for Bermuda.

Y. M. C. A. TO KEEP ITS ANNIVERSARY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Railroad Y. M. C. A. is arranging to celebrate Oct. 1, 2 and 3 the thirtieth anniversary of its organization and the opening of the enlarged and remodeled building.

There will be public exercises and a banquet and the occasion will mean the rallying here of the former secretaries of the association, high officials in railroad association work and laymen who became identified with the local association in its early days.

PARKMAN GIFTS OFFERED

John C. Kiley has been instructed by the city of Boston to sell at public auction the property left to it by the late George F. Parkman, at the Real Estate Exchange, Oct. 10.

The property consists of eleven parcels distributed throughout Brookline, Boston and Cambridge. Among these parcels are some of the finest residences in Brookline and the prominent corner of Congress and Franklin streets, Boston. They include 1089 Beacon street, 1753 Beacon street, 1781 Beacon street, 34 Centre street, 45 Garrison road and 47 Garrison road, all in Brookline; 9 Broadway and 299 Prospect street, Cambridge; 165 Roxbury street, Roxbury; 138 West Concord street, and 161-163 Franklin street and 167-169 Congress street, Boston.

ENSIGN BELL PERISHES

WASHINGTON.—It is reported that Ensign Haller Bell, commanding the gunboat Tanager, was killed by natives Sunday at the Yacons islands, which form part of the Philippine archipelago. Several sailors of Ensign Bell's party were wounded.

BIG COLLIER NEWTON IS LAUNCHED TO WIN NEW ENGLAND TRADE

(Continued from page one)

James L. Richards, president of the coal company, said:

"At the launching of the Everett four years ago, in referring to our Everett terminal, I said we expected to be able to unload one of these ships, carrying over 7000 tons, in not over 10 hours. At our Everett terminal we can now discharge two of these boats at one time and our record for unloading one of them is seven hours and 40 minutes made March 30, 1911.

"I also said 'We expect to load these ships in five to six hours.' The record for loading is five hours, made at Cutis bay on Sept. 21, 1900. This type of ships would be unsuccessful unless they could be both loaded and unloaded quickly, for the expense, including interest and depreciation, is over \$400 a day a boat.

"In order to utilize a ship of this character and make it pay, one must have satisfactory terminals for the loading and discharging of coal. We have a very large amount of money invested in our terminal at Everett, where we have large pockets and ground storage, traveling bridge, over 20 miles of railroad track connecting with the steam railroads, and 27 feet of water at low tide.

"I want to confess that at the launching of the Everett, I was not feeling particularly cheerful, because the question uppermost in my mind was, whether the investment of over half a million dollars in a new type of boat, such as the Everett, could be made to pay. While my immediate business associates and I were sanguine of the ultimate success, some of us, at least, from time to time, questioned whether we were right or some of us, at least, from time to time, business many years longer than we and who thought we were making a great mistake in building these large boats.

"I am pleased to say to you today that our most sanguine expectations have been realized and that others, as well as ourselves have found that the type of boat for carrying coal like the 'Everett,' of which the 'Newton' is practically a duplicate, is a success, is demonstrated by the fact that, since the 'Everett' was launched six other ships of like design have been built, three of which have been constructed by others than ourselves.

"Railroad men now know the great value of these boats to railroad transportation, because of the regularity of service, and all consumers of coal in this section must realize their value, for they have not only been the means of settling the demurrage question to a large extent, but have equalized and lowered water freights materially, and we do not now see water freights \$1 and over during winter months, as we did just preceding the advent of these boats, and for the owners, the New England Coal & Coke Company, these ships, with the terminals mentioned, enabled them during the first year of their existence to do the largest coal business in New England, and for the year ending June 30, 1911, the second year of their existence, the New England Coal & Coke Company sold 1,972,000 tons in addition to the sales made by the Federal Coal & Coke Company, the stock of which company is all owned by the New England Coal & Coke Company, and which company is now selling at the rate of about 500,000 tons per year."

About 500 invitations had been sent out and the invited guests from Boston arrived in a special train. Among those invited were James L. Richards, president of the New England Coal & Coke Co.; Congressmen Weeks and Curley; Samuel L. Powers; Gen. W. A. Bancroft, Boston Elevated railway; C. F. Dumaine, president of the Ameskeag mills; Alonzo P. Weed of the Massachusetts gas and electric light commission; D. C. Iver, traffic manager of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; J. J. Bright and J. M. Pendergast, directors of the Boston Elevated railway and Samuel Dixon, president of the New River Coal Company of Macdonald, W. Va.

Miss Dorothy Whitley, sponsor of the new collier, was attended by her mother and the Misses Rachel Gilmore, Elsie Harrington, Teresa Rognemore, Louis Walworth, Clara Webster, Marion Whitley, Anna Spooner, Bertha Whitley, Mrs. Spencer Armand and Mrs. Cyril Armand.

After the launching party proceeded to the boiler house where luncheon

VANIMAN CREW FILLS DIRIGIBLE FOR FLIGHT OVER THE ATLANTIC

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Public interest is shown to a marked degree, in the project of Melvin Vaniman and his crew, who propose soon to attempt to fly across the ocean in the dirigible balloon Akron.

Thousands of citizens and autumn visitors journeyed Sunday to the hangar in which the balloon is housed and witnessed the process of filling the great cylindrical silk and rubber bag with hydrogen gas. This was begun early in the week, and about 300,000 of the 400,000 cubic feet of gas required have been pumped.

It is Mr. Vaniman's intention to make a trial flight within 10 days. If that is successful he will be ready to start.

The Akron is larger, stronger and more powerful than Walter Wellman's monster air craft. Its all-important device is an unnamed attachment that is to take the place of the equilibrators, the tail of the America which stopped that craft. Vaniman is keeping the character of this a secret.

By special arrangement with the Marconi syndicate, he has caused a weather bureau to be established at Cape Race. Study of government charts has convinced him that prevailing conditions about the middle of October will be a big help, provided proper care is taken, and this is the time he hopes to start.

NEW YORK.—Earle L. Ovington carried the second aerial mail, under the sanction of the United States government, at the Nassau boulevard aero meet Sunday, taking a bag containing about 50 pounds of letters and postals to the field at Mineola, five miles away, where he dropped it into the hands of a postal employee waiting there. From there the mail was to be transported through the regular channels to its destination. Ovington returned to the Nassau field 12 minutes after he left.

Miss Matilde Moisant made a picturesque flight in a monoplane, attaining an official altitude of 1200 feet.

The relay race, a novelty in aeroplane contests, was won by the English team of Sopwith and Grahame-White.

By announcing that no prizes or prize money would be officially awarded, the management of the aviation meet avoided probable interference by the authorities with Sunday's events. Bishop Burgess of the New York diocese of the Episcopal church and Canon Chase of Long Island protested against Sunday competitions.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—A double line of barbed wire fence along a country lane on Sunday temporarily halted Calbraith P. Rodgers' coast-to-coast flight at Red House, 25 miles east of here and 422 miles from his starting point.

COLFAX, Cal.—Engine trouble terminated aviator Robert G. Fowler's second attempt Sunday to soar above the 7000-foot pass in the Sierras in his transcontinental flight which began Sept. 10. He alighted in a meadow at Emigrant Gap, 40 miles from here and brought the machine back to Colfax by train for repairs.

BAY STATE PASTOR GOES WEST

QUINCY, Mass.—The Rev. S. N. Elvin, for five years pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church of Quincy, will assume the pastorate of the Lutheran church at Granville, a suburb of Chicago, next Sunday.

was served and where brief addresses were made by Francis T. Bowles, Mr. Richards, Mayor Shea of Quincy, Mayor Hatfield of Newton, Congressman Weeks and Samuel Dixon.

The Newton is of the same general type as the Everett, Malden and Melrose, which were constructed for the company about four years ago. She is 406 feet long, 54½ feet wide and 31 feet deep and has been specially designed for the rapid and economical handling of bulk coal freight carried between the South and Boston. She has a carrying capacity of 7200 tons of cargo coal.

The vessel is of the single deck type with long poop, bridge and forecastle, constructed on what is known as the topside tank self-trimming system. Her double bottom is divided longitudinally fore and aft by a watertight center keelson with the compartments on each side of the same fitted with independent pumping systems, which permits the ship to be readily heeled over to any angle.

Splendid accommodations have been provided for the crew and the vessel will be lighted throughout by electricity.

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SHORTAGE IN ARKANSAS COAL

WASHINGTON—The Arkansas production of coal in 1910 was 1,905,938 short tons, with a value at the mines of \$2,979,213, a decrease of nearly one-fifth from the tonnage of 1909.

ORDER NEW PASSENGER STATION

MADISON, Wis.—The Milwaukee and Northwestern railroads are each directed to build a new passenger station at Plymouth in an order issued by the railroad rate commission recently.

LETS WATER PLANT CONTRACT

MONTGOMERY CITY, Mo.—The Montgomery city council has awarded a contract to St. Louis and Carthage contractors for a new system of waterworks and sewerage, to cost \$17,550.

LA GRANGE MILLS OPEN

LA GRANGE, Ga.—The La Grange Cotton Mills cotton oil and grinneries departments have resumed operations after idleness of nearly two years. It is the intention of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company to begin active operation of the entire plant Nov. 1.

LIBRARY GETS VALUABLE BOOKS

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—Mrs. M. J. Dimmock of Richmond recently presented the Wallace library of this city with a

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C. PHAIR, Gowns, Hats and Tailored Clothes. 1307 to 1327 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Phone Central 278.

DUFFIELD SHOES—Ladies' tailoring;

gowns, hats, 1407 East Fifty-third st., telephone, Hyde Park 6163.

MORTON & MORTON, Hats, Gowns and

Tailored Suits. 111 So. Oak Park ave., Oak Park, Ill. Phone O. P. 382.

TAILORING SUITS AT MODERATE

PRICES. Every garment guaranteed to fit. In all cases a unique style. Trial order will convince you of the reliability of our suits. H. ZEISS, Ladies' Tailor, Suite 1612, Hoyworth Bldg., 29 E. Madison st., Chicago. Phone Randolph 1174.

HAND-MADE JEWELRY

JAMES H. WINN, 1041 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, designs and makes unique jewelry appropriate for individuals. Har. 6718.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR

WALTER J. CHE, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor. Cleaning, repairing and pressing. 1405 East Forty-seventh st., Chicago.

LAUNDRIES

PURITY LAUNDRY, 1122 Foster ave., Chicago. Wash and hand work; wagons call. Fullerton to Devon aves.; tel. Edge 4269.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, paper, wall paper. 1220 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1653.

VACUUM CLEANING

VACUUM CLEANING, BEATING AND RENOVATING Rugs, carpets, mattresses, upholstery; contracts made for weekly and monthly cleaning for entire flat, including wiping up floors and cleaning bathroom. Prompt service. Food workmanship. Estimates given. T. G. JORDAN, 2383 Perry st., Chicago. Phone Graveland 2637.

Concord, Mass.

GIFT SHOPS

STATIONERY, Tag, Historic China, Sporting Goods, Souvenirs, Cards and Penpans. Auto Supplies. JOHN M. KETES.

New York

RUBBER STAMPS

RUBBER STAMPS—10c. per line after first line, which is 20c. E. R. KEELER, 90 New st., New York.

NEWS IN BRIEF

valuable collection of historical books and books of architecture.

POWER COMPANY TO EXTEND

GOLDENDALE, Wash.—The Pacific Light & Power Company, which recently purchased the local power plant here, has been granted a franchise by the county commissioners to erect a power line from this place to Centerville, seven miles west of this city.

BEAVER DAM BANK AUTHORIZED

MADISON, Wis.—Commissioner of Banking A. E. Kuolt has issued a certificate authorizing the Farmers Bank of Beaver Dam, Dodge county, to commence the business of banking. The bank has a paid-in capital of \$50,000.

NEW HEAD FOR PATRIARCHS

INDIANAPOLIS—Grand Sire Cockrum of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Old Fellows announces that General Stocker of Miami, O., will succeed General Raney of Marango, Ia., as commander of the Patriarchs Militant.

M. KOKOVSOFF IS PREMIER

ST. PETERSBURG—The appointment of V. N. Kokovsoff as premier of Russia has been gazetted. He retains the ministry of finance. M. Kokovsoff has been acting as premier.

Lynn, Mass.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The chiffon cloths, broadcloths and soft silks that hold such a prominent place in the fashions of the coming season are to be seen in large variety at the opening of Bettie & McGuire at 29 Temple place, over Emerson's. The vivid shades of last year have given place to the softer tones, and few bright colors are to be found among them. Blacks, browns, blues, whites and the shades of amethyst lead. The names have long been familiar, but the deep shadings and delicate tonings of many of them are new. "Twine" is one of the new shades. In combination with blue, brown or black it is very effective. There are new weaves as well as new colors, and the same color repeated in the different weaves and fabrics seems as many different shades. For a person who loves color it is a treat to see a display of this kind.

Silk petticoats are made up in many designs and orders are taken for any material or color that may be desired by individual taste, and made to measure. At this store a feature is made of the prices, which are lower than those asked for the same class of goods in other establishments.

Furs and fine furs is the burden of the story that is told, and retold, and told once again, when the subject of the styles of winter garments for the street is broached. As furs have been used somewhat more than usual in the last year or two, appreciation of them has grown, and so the one who was content with something of medium quality in 1910 will have nothing but the best in 1911, and the one who was satisfied with that which was inferior as long as it was fur has advanced to the medium grade. As never before furs are to be used for evening coats. Luxurious affairs they are, fit for a princess. A number of them are to be seen in the fur department of the Jordan Marsh Company. The department has been enlarged and improved over previous years and is now showing the most expensive assortment of fine furs that has ever been assembled by this firm.

Automobile coats are quite a contrast to the evening garments as they are intended for hard wear, but they are good style and have new devices to secure the comfort of the wearer.

Fur sets show a number of new ideas. For the long-haired furs are most used, black fox, white fox, lynx, skunk and raccoon.

An important thing in buying furs is to get them of some dependable firm. This the Jordan Marsh Company stands as being and lays emphasis on representing their furs for exactly what they are.

Handsome curtains of real hand-made French laces are to be had at Chandler & Co.'s on Tremont street at prices that have been cut far below the usual figures, affording an opportunity for purchase that is unusual. Among them are lace Arabians with wide scroll edges and medallion corners, some in combination with Marie Antoinette work. Renaissance and chun, Marie Antoinette and real lace laces combined with chun are some of the others. They are hand-made, every one of them, made on the best cable net—such curtains as need fine surroundings.

Practically one half the entire stock of curtains has been reduced, so it is possible to get draperies appropriate for more simple furnishings at correspondingly low prices. This is true of drapery materials, also. Both the plan and figured art silks and madras, Swiss muslins, fancy cretonnes, Texas prints, cotton damasks, poplins, serims and other fabrics that are in favor for room ornamentation have been greatly reduced.

Two cases of "mill-run" or "seconds" handkerchiefs from Belfast, Ireland, gives to each man and woman who cares to take advantage of it an opportunity to lay in a supply of good handkerchiefs for a little money. These handkerchiefs are every bit as good as those of higher price, but they have a slight defect such as a stain from the machinery, or a thread that is a trifle too large in spots—defects that cause them to fall below the standard—therefore, they are sold at a lesser price. Both men's and women's handker-

chiefs are in the lot. They are of the cheaper and medium qualities.

Beautiful, fine broadcloths imported from Germany and Austria are being sold at a special price at the store of L. P. Hollander & Co. They include most of the popular shades, but among them are no navy or black. They are just the thing for handsome tailored suits and street toilettes, reception gowns or dress wraps for afternoon and evenings. Their luster is exceptionally high and they are spot proof.

To make up for the lack of black in the broadcloths some reductions have been made in fine black faille and fine-corded bengaline crepes, and rich handloom imported black satin. The last has the correct dull luster. Black is always good style and combined with the bright colors that it is today seems as gay and cheery looking as anything that could be found. For those who prefer colors, are satin meters and crepe de chine in street and evening shades.

The glossy braids and crumpled curls of the little girls as they skip through the streets and flash in and out of the house are a pleasant thing to see, and the ribbons that adorn them make any spot where they may be. Ribbons are a great addition and are the pride of a schoolgirl's heart, but they must be crisp and perky or her spirits drop. For the broad hair bows now so much worn the "Ideal Hairbow" ribbons carried by the Houghton & Dutton Company are excellent. They are five and five and a half inch taffetas in cardinal, pink, mauve, violet, old rose, black, white, blue, etc.

Scotch plaid ribbons also make pretty hair bows and are shown in variety. Dresden ribbons are particularly pretty, with some frocks and are shown with white, pink and blue grounds.

Another thing which school girls like is the velvet bag with long silk cord handle. The handles are new and the girls all want them.

No much is said about Oriental rugs, the average person is liable to overlook the quality and beauty of the modern domestic rug, yet they are used more and more by persons of discriminating taste. They have many qualities to recommend them and often are preferred for effect and beauty to any other. The Bigelow Carpet Company manufactures some of the finest rugs and carpets of modern production. As makers of Wiltons, Brussels and Ingrains they have a wide reputation. The name "Bigelow" on the back is a guarantee of quality. The new fall designs in these rugs and those of other superior makes have been received by John H. Pray & Sons Company and are now on exhibition in the store in Washington street. This is the oldest carpet and rug house in Boston. From the first it has had the reputation of handling only goods of sterling quality. It is one of the largest houses of the kind, also, and carries as fine a line of goods as can be found.

After a day of arduous shopping it is a luxury indeed to sit down to a book and a box of dainty confections. Belle Mead sweets are of superior quality. They are made of fine chocolate, sugar, fruit, nuts, butter and cream in kitchens that are kept scrupulously clean. They are put up daintily in boxes that are fitted with trays so that there need be no crushing or breaking in the effort to get at once to what is in the bottom, or to select some favorite one from there. They are packed and shipped in absolutely fresh condition. They can be bought at drug stores and a specialty is made of individual orders.

No clothing suits the American man as well as does the American made, and the New England man wants his clothes to be made in that particular corner of the American continent which to him has no superior in the world. A. Shuman & Co. of Boston puts emphasis upon its clothing as New England made. Every garment is made in its own sanitary shops from fabrics that are guaranteed all wool and by skilled tailors. The new fall styles are displayed on the second floor which is devoted entirely to men's clothing.

REAL ESTATE

The following sales are reported by Atwood, Pattee & Potter, 27 School street. They have negotiated the sale in Arlington of the W. D. Cousens estate at 14 Wellington street. The title was given by M. H. Curley, executor, and the purchaser was P. A. McDonnell, for occupancy. The large mansion contains 16 rooms, three baths, open plumbing and several open fireplaces, with other modern improvements. There is also a large garage besides a land area of 30,000 square feet, beautifully laid out. The property cost more than \$25,000.

They have also sold lot 80, Malden street, Everett, containing 4513 square feet, to N. Ernest Johnson; 75 and 70, Chelsea and Malden streets, 8435 square feet, to Patrick F. O'Keefe; 106, Webster avenue and Alpine road, 3800 square feet, to Walter S. Fricker; 109 to 113, Webster avenue, 16,789 square feet, to John F. Coleman; and 9, 11 and 13, Washington avenue, Chelsea, 18,267 square feet, to D. R. and H. J. Murdock.

The same firm has also closed a sale in Waban of the well-known Collins premises, having a large frontage on Beacon street and Waban avenue. Besides a mansion of 20 rooms, with modern improvements, there are a large stable, gymnasium which cost about \$4000, and 102,000 square feet of land. The taxed value is \$14,000, the price paid exceeding the rating. Dr. Earle Bessey bought for occupancy from Sarah E. Pillsbury.

ESTATE SOLD AT GROTON
The estate of Mrs. Charles H. Joy of Boston, located near the Groton school, Groton, Mass., has just passed into the hands of William Amory Gardner of that place. The estate contains 85 acres of land sloping to the Nashua river and commanding a fine view of the foot hills of the White mountains. The house is of colonial architecture and contains about 25 rooms. There is a farmer's cottage, stable and various other outbuildings on the estate. Terms of sale private. Hayes & Welch, 112 Water street, were the brokers.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Annie Hickman to Nora T. Higginson, Beacon st., q. 1.
John P. Peck to Jacob Tarplin, Elmwood and Norway sts., q. 1.
Mary E. C. Herity to Patrick Cannon, Endicott and Thacher sts. and Thacher st., q. 1.
Simpson Bevilacqua to Cirino Bevilacqua et al., Houghton st. and Goodridge Alley, w. 1.
Fernando C. Gale to Nellie Holbrook, Myrtle st., q. 1.
George T. Gale to Nellie Holbrook, Myrtle st., q. 1.
John Peck et al. to William H. Holloway, tr. Friend st., 2 pps., Washington and Union Park sts., q. 1.
William H. Holloway et al. to Emma F. Holloway, Friend st., 2 pps., d. 1.
Jora B. Lazonis to William H. Clarke, Poplar st., q. 1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Union Institution for Savings, mtgce., to Hannah A. Ruddy, Eighth st., d. 1.
Hannan A. Ruddy to Union Institution for Savings, Eighth st., q. 1.
Charles Furlong to Ellen Lynch, East Third st., w. 1.
Margaret A. O'Brien to Mary A. Driscoll et al., Broadway to H. st., w. 1.
Celia M. Burdett to Sarah J. Cushing, d. 1.

EAST BOSTON
Raffaella di Bonetto to Pasquale Pistello et al., Water st., q. 1.
Thomas Trainor to Helen I. Haggerty, Brown st., q. 1.
A. Dudley Mackey et al. to Jane M. Oline, Meridian st., q. 1.

ROXBURY
Gerald G. E. Street, commr., to William H. Abbott et al., Winthrop st., d. 1.
Charles F. Devine et al. to Annie L. Devine, Heath st., d. 1.
Wilhelmina Dallow to Fred Immer, Wyman st., q. 1.
Wilhelmina Dallow to Fred Immer, Wyman st., q. 1.
Jelen B. Brooks to Florence B. Brooks, Humboldt ave. and Brookline st., 2 lots, q. 1.

WEST ROXBURY
Securities Real Estate Trust to Catherine M. Jones et al., Center st., d. 1.
William P. Whittemore to Jarvis H. White, Murray Hill rd., d. 1.
William P. Whittemore to Mattilda B. Piper, Baker st. and Baker pl., w. 1.
David Holland to Albert P. Crocker, Amory st., w. 1.
William P. Whittemore, tr. to Ada Duff, Bay Rd., d. 1.
Charles L. Wood to Benjamin A. Coughlin, Sherwood st., q. 1.
Benjamin P. Coughlin to Ella J. Hurten, same, q. 1.

DORCHESTER
Robert Campbell to Columbus W. Whitton, Bernard st., q. 1.
Annie E. Keane to Carl E. Dahl et al., Corbet st., q. 1.
Josephine L. Ringrose to Ellen A. Kiley, Cambridge st., q. 1.
Ashmont and Adams Real Estate Trust to Marie Watson, Ashmont st. and South st., q. 1.
William W. Sherman to Edward H. Scott, Montrose st., q. 1.
Ellen M. Horn to Marion A. Whit, Sydney st., w. 1.
Robert H. Ford to Gustaf A. Peterson et al., near Dorchester ave., q. 1.

WEST ROXBURY
Ellen L. Dolan et al. to Catherine Kelley, Poplar st., q. 1.
Wellington Holbrook et al., tr. to Deborah Cohen, Colorado st., d. 1.
Harry H. Holbrook to Albert P. Elwell, Colorado st., 3 lots, q. 1.
Carrie W. Cronkleton to Maude E. Taylor, Townsland st., w. 1.
Margaret E. Deegan to Ambrogio Pisto, Mill, Freeman and Everett sts., q. 1.
Ambrogio Pisto to Jerry Cardillo, Mill st., q. 1.
Jerry Cardillo to Alice G. Carr, Mill st., q. 1.
Alice G. Carr to Jerry Cardillo et al., same, q. 1.
Josephine Strobel to Teresa H. Healey et al., Tuttle st., w. 1.

BRIGHTON
Anna V. Tobin, mtgce., to John J. Lane, Highland st., d. 1.
John J. Lane to Anna V. Tobin, Highland st., d. 1.
John J. Lane to Mary H. Doyle, Brooks st., q. 1.
Joseph H. Krauser to Maud H. Rodman, Cambridge st. and Hollis and Denton rds., 4 lots, q. 1.

CHARLESTOWN
Ella C. Davis to Ellen P. Crowley, Elm st., q. 1.

REVERE
Lizzie E. Jones to Mary A. Billifield, Henry st., q. 1.
Same to Mary E. McMahon, same, q. 1.
Same to William K. Hallows, same, q. 1.
Same to Annie E. Barton, same, q. 1.
Same to Nora G. Morgan, Henry st. and Dolphin ave., q. 1.
Annie E. Barton to Samuel Saltzman et al., trs., to Joseph Hart, Vane st., d. 1.

CHelsea
Harry A. Rosengard to Annie Connolly, Broadway st., q. 1.
Joseph Nichols as exor. to Samuel Saltzman et al., q. 1.
Annie E. Barton to Samuel Saltzman et al., Groves st. and A. st., q. 1.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE—ALABAMA

A Farm in Southern Alabama

We want to prove to Northern and Eastern people (others already know) the great value of our Mobile farm lands. Those who have visited this land are the best satisfied, and not only buy but bring us many new buyers. If you cannot take a trip with us, let us send you our handsome booklet "THE MOBILE PLAN," telling the truth about what can be raised on 10 acres or more in Mobile county, 10 miles from Mobile, Ala. Good climate; good water; good markets. Can raise all staple crops and winter vegetables, also paper shell-peas, satsuma oranges and figs. "We farm with you and show you how." MOBILE FARM LAND CO., Room 514, 72 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

PIONEER REALTY COMPANY

We handle all kinds of real estate, both city and country property, large and small farms, improved and unimproved. Call, write or wire us for particulars on anything you want. Correspondence solicited.

REAL ESTATE

Do You Want to Own a Cozy, Modern Eight-Room House in Reading, Mass.?

Good neighborhood, handy to steam and electric railroad, schools, stores and churches, can be bought for what it now costs. An ideal house for a family. An ideal house for a family. An ideal house for a family. Will sell for \$2450; \$200 cash; balance \$25 per month.

J. B. LEWIS
101 Tremont Street
BOSTON

Our Fall Catalogue

Just issued, containing illustrations and descriptions of over 500 farms and country estates, sent free. BRUCKER REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Dept. 31, 31 North Market street.

CAMBRIDGE REAL ESTATE

WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE for sale and to let. W. L. LUCAS & CO., 78 Reale st., near depot.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS. Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent. ERASTUS H. SMITH.

REAL ESTATE RENTED AND SOLD. JOSEPH CLARKE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Harvard Sq.

REAL ESTATE—ARKANSAS

Valuable Peach Orchard. For sale in the famous Ozark fruit belt, Arkansas, near county seat and railway shipping station. Farm has 100 acres, 70 acres in mature peach trees, fruit bearing 3000 trees; also 200 cherry trees and 25 apple trees; best orchard in the country. For full particulars address O. 19, Monitor.

OFFICES TO LET

IDEAL BUSINESS CHAMBERS. Room, one flight front, artist's studio, bath; rent reasonable. Tel. B. 600. ALLEN, HALL & CO., 384 Boylston st., Boston.

INSURANCE

SAMUEL GRAHAM, Tel. Central 953 Insurance In All Its Branches 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST. CHICAGO.

ROOFING

Established 1884 Tel. Graceland 3968 Geo. A. Kyle Shingle Roofing Layer of Prepared Roofings 136 BELMONT AVE. CHICAGO, ILL.

Charles L. York to Samuel Saltzman et al., trs., to Joseph Hart, Vane st., d. 1.

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BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Main st., 201, ward 5; Otis I. Hathorn; wood work.

West Broadway st., ward 19; S. C. P. K. vorking; wood work.

Norfolk st., 30, ward 23; Arthur J. Trethow; wood work.

Bunker Hill st., ward 3; Thomas Sheehan; d. 1.

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REAL ESTATE—ALABAMA

A Farm in Southern Alabama

We want to prove to Northern and Eastern people (others already know) the great value of our Mobile farm lands. Those who have visited this land are the best satisfied, and not only buy but bring us many new buyers. If you cannot take a trip with us, let us send you our handsome booklet "THE MOBILE PLAN," telling the truth about what can be raised on 10 acres or more in Mobile county, 10 miles from Mobile, Ala. Good climate; good water; good markets. Can raise all staple crops and winter vegetables, also paper shell-peas, satsuma oranges and figs. "We farm with you and show you how." MOBILE FARM LAND CO., Room 514, 72 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

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READING STANDS

Student's Adjustable Reading Stand

There has long been a demand for an inexpensive and efficient reading stand for use when studying the weekly lesson. This stand is designed to meet this demand. It is substantially constructed of light metal (cast iron feet, upright of steel tubing and sheet steel rack) and finished in bur-nished copper. Its design is graceful and pleasing. Feet and rack folded for shipment.

Stands on sale in Chicago at 100 and 150 Venetian Building. 1544 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago. (Not Incorporated.)

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

THE ONLY NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING EXTRACT

Costs Less Lasts Longer Tastes Better

Send name and 10c for trial bottle. (Also grocer's address.)

Royella Company

451 Hudson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Guaranteed under Pure Food and Drugs Act.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

SAVE 33 1/3%

WE CAN SELL YOU Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors. We stock a large variety of stoves, ranges and furnaces. A maximum of comfort and safety at a minimum of cost. Call at the House, 45 East Newton st., Boston, address, Mrs. Alice Gray Teale, Superintendent.

THE T. MIN. EXIGENCIES CO. 292-294 Franklin St. BOSTON, MASS.

New England agents. Also agents for Rooster Cook Brique.

REAL ESTATE—COLORADO

HOMESTEADS IN COLORADO. Good land, close to town and trading point. Reimbursements from \$500 to \$1000. Included lands from \$10 to \$100 per acre. CHAS. H. POORE, Willard, Logan Co., Colo.

REAL ESTATE—MICHIGAN

FOR SALE—Michigan chicken farm, fully equipped; eight acres land, well fruited; choice location. Address: MICHIGAN CHICKEN FARM, 800 Chicago Avenue House Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSES FOR SALE

10-ROOM HOUSE, WOLLASTON. First-class repair, electric light, gas, oak floors, garage, fruit, shrubs, 9000 feet land. May let furnished. 55 Bromfield st., Wollaston, Tel. Quincy 651-3.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRAND NEW SUITES TO LET. JUST FINISHED, handsome block of 5, 6, 7 and 8-room suites, every modern improvement, including piazzas, Delightful location, near steam and electric, schools, churches, steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. All leases dated from Oct. 1. Apply at once to secure choice of location; rents from \$12.50 up. Apply to GEORGE E. STRATTON, 1888 Beacon st., cor. Stratford road, or 1200 Beacon st., Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Tel. 2100 Brookline.

BROOKLINE

APARTMENTS with all conveniences, 5 to 8 rooms, \$20 to \$30 per mo. Also 10-ROOM HOUSE, \$1000. 1000 Massachusetts Temple, Phone Central 6801.

List mailed on application. Boston Apartment Trust 729 TREMONT BLDG. Tel. 9405-W Hay.

BACK BAY FENS

JUST FINISHED—Handsome block of 2, 3 and 4-room suites, large kitchens and bathrooms, modern improvements, including electric power, elevator, vacuum cleaning, a delightful location. Apply to GEORGE E. STRATTON, 1888 Beacon st., cor. Stratford road, or 1200 Beacon st., Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Tel. 2100 Brookline.

Modern Housekeeping Apartments

420 BROOKLINE AVENUE, BOSTON. 1, 2 and 3 rooms, with buffet and bath; steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. Rent \$20 to \$32. 420 Brookline avenue, Boston.

FRED L. CROCKER

720 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Tel. Hay 3465-W. Or Janitor on premises.

BACK BAY SUITE

WE CAN OFFER A MIDDLE SUITE of 6 rooms and bath, also maid's room (thoroughly renovated), at \$35 per month, including occupancy; rental to commence Dec. 1. Apply to HOSFORD & WILLIAMS, 85 Devonshire st., Boston.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

A COOK would like a situation in a small family; also, a housekeeper; best references. DELIA GATELY, 13 Middlesex st., Boston.

A COLORED WOMAN desires position taking care of apartments, all or write A. NELSON, 2 Dillworth st., Boston.

ASSISTANT-Young girl (15) wishes position in Brookline as nurserymaid or assistant in light housework. MARIAN DUMORTIER, 54 Shawmut ave., Boston.

ATTENDANT-HOUSEKEEPER desires position in private family; best references. ARBY CLARE, 307 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT, trained and experienced, desires position. MRS. J. R. MILLER, 40 Irving st., Woburn, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER-Position wanted as young lady with over 6 years' experience, and who also understands stenography. MRS. L. K. GALEY, 201 North St., Boston.

CASHIER-BOOKKEEPER (d.e.) of 16 years' experience, six years in last position, desires employment. Address: MRS. J. H. GILMAN, East Somerville, Mass.

CASHIER-Young lady (18), high school graduate, desires position as cashier or in business office; best references. DOROTHY E. DAWES, 26 Adair st., Arlington, Mass.

CHAMBERLAIN AND SERVING OR SECOND WORK wanted by a neat, capable young woman; good references. Apply to MRS. M. C. HARRIS, 100 North St., Boston.

CLERICAL-A young lady with some experience in bookkeeping would like a clerical position. MRS. S. E. ELLIS, 171 River st., East Dedham, Mass.

CLERICAL position wanted by young lady experienced in bookkeeping, and general office work and cashiering; no stenography. JESSIE J. HARLOW, 230 Huntington ave., Boston.

CLERICAL WORK wanted by a woman of refinement and education, three or four hours daily. Address: JEANNETTE MORRIS, 300 Harvard st., Boston.

COMPANION-English girl of refined family would like position as companion to elderly lady; best references. MRS. DORA SARGENT, 45 Lewis ave., Woburn, Mass.

COMPANION-GOVERNESS desires position teaching children needing special instruction or reading aloud to elderly people; references. MRS. S. E. ELLIS, 171 River st., East Dedham, Mass.

COMPANION-Refined young lady, Protestant, would like to accompany elderly lady South for the winter as companion, or would go as governess for small child; best references. MRS. E. L. GREENLEAF, 124 Myrtle st., Melrose, Mass.

COMPANION-NURSERY MAID OR ATTENDANT-Refined young lady, Protestant, would like to accompany elderly lady South for the winter as companion, or would go as governess for small child; best references. MRS. E. L. GREENLEAF, 124 Myrtle st., Melrose, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER-Young Canadian woman (Protestant) would like position; is reliable and competent to all any responsible place of trust; best references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted in small adult family by refined, competent middle-aged American lady; capable of taking full charge of reduced home; would take position right away. MRS. ANNIE GARLAND, Orono, Me. Box 265.

HOUSEKEEPER's position wanted by refined New England woman; an excellent cook and manager; in home where full charge is given; best of references as to character and ability. MRS. E. L. GREENLEAF, 124 Myrtle st., Melrose, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Young woman with daughter 3 1/2 years old would like position as working housekeeper to women and small family of adults. MRS. ALMA PETERSON, 107 Lauriat ave., New Dorchester, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted as working housekeeper in family of adults or as a chambermaid; best references. Address: ANNIE B. HAYES, 54 E. Spruigg st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER (American) would like position; will go anywhere. MRS. E. A. DALBY, Church st., Lebanon, N. H.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined American woman of middle age, competent, reliable, good references. MRS. E. L. GREENLEAF, 124 Myrtle st., Melrose, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MAID-Experienced, refined girl wants position by day or night. EDIA BRULAU, 28 Appleton st., Boston.

MAID-Neat colored girl wants morning or day's work in apartments. Address: MRS. M. J. WATSON, 216 Northampton st., Boston.

MAID-Neat colored girl wants morning or day's work in apartments. Address: MRS. M. J. WATSON, 216 Northampton st., Boston.

MAID-Respectable young colored girl would like place as ladies' maid, attendant, and housework. MRS. MARION E. WATSON, 47 Norway st., Boston.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER wants position; would manage tea room or hotel; best references given. Address: MRS. M. J. WATSON, 216 Northampton st., Boston.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in private home, institution or club; best references given. Address: MRS. M. J. WATSON, 216 Northampton st., Boston.

MOTHER and daughter desire position to go South for the winter, mother as cook or housekeeper, daughter as chambermaid; best references. MRS. A. CROSBY, 1150 Dorchester ave., Dorchester, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER-Lady going West would like to accompany mother's helper in a position as nursery maid or mother's helper in a small family. Address: MRS. M. J. WATSON, 216 Northampton st., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER, capable, Protestant, American, desires position; fond of children; thoroughly competent; willing to assist in household duties. E. S. IETLAU, Lynn, Mass.

NURSERY MAID-Young girl would like position taking care of one or two children. Protestant; capable. Address: MRS. M. J. WATSON, 216 Northampton st., Boston.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wants position, experienced, reliable. Address: MRS. M. J. WATSON, 216 Northampton st., Boston.

PARISIAN Lady (prof.) would like to exchange for instruction in French, English, elementary music, or other subjects. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS-Young girl (colored) desires position as seamstress; or care for small child; home nights. MRS. LILLIAN BELL, 20 Temple st., Boston.

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Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

BEARS STILL IN CONTROL OF THE NEW YORK MARKET

Further Sharp Declines Are Sustained by Securities in Both the New York and Boston Stock Markets

LONDON IS STEADY

Early pressure was brought to bear upon prices of securities in the New York market this morning. The leaders were particularly weak. Steel in the first few minutes of trading was forced more than a point below Saturday's closing price. Union Pacific lost nearly 2 points in the same length of time. Reading also yielded easily.

Business was not particularly active and stocks declined seemingly on account of a lack of support. Amalgamated Copper, American Smelting, Anaconda and Canadian Pacific soon became conspicuous in the decline, indicating that the selling was not confined to any particular group of stocks.

Before the market opened traders were inclined to think that the favorable developments in the Moroccan situation would be reflected in prices and that the more recent outbreak over Tripoli would be practically ignored for the time being as a market factor. The surmises in this respect may have been correct. The attitude of the United States government toward the corporations is believed to be a more potent market influence than anything else at present.

The local market was weak in sympathy with New York. It was almost a continuous slump with scarcely a check during the first half of the session. Severe losses were encountered by the industrial issues and while the railroads held comparatively well for a time they soon began to join the downward procession.

Steel opened off 1/2 at 56 1/2 and had dropped more than 2 points before midday. Virginia Carolina Chemical opened off 1/2 at 47 and declined 3 points further during the first half of the session. U. S. Rubber opened off 1/2 at 31 1/2 and continued downward. American Cotton Oil opened up 1/2 at 50 1/2 and declined about 3 points. Amalgamated Copper opened off 1/2 at 48 1/2 and declined to 46 before midday.

Union Pacific opened off 1/2 at 159 1/2 and dropped nearly 4 points further. Reading opened up 1/2 at 139 1/2 and was selling around 134 before noon. Lehigh Valley opened unchanged at 156, rose 1/2 and then dropped more than 2 points. The Boston coppers slumped sharply. Allouez opened off 1/2 at 24 and declined 2 points further before midday. Calumet & Arizona opened off 1/2 at 40 1/2 and declined 1 1/2 further. Copper Range opened up 1/2 at 49 1/2 and declined about 3 points during the first half of the session. Nevada Consolidated opened off 1/2 at 10 1/2 and declined more than a point. Old Dominion, Lake Copper, U. S. Smelting and Calumet & Hecla were weak.

Another sharp drive in the early afternoon sent the leaders to new low levels for the year. Steel and amalgamated copper were the particular points of attack.

There was some recovery following the early afternoon slump owing to the covering of shorts, but the New York market remained very unsettled. American Beet Sugar, Southern Pacific and other issues which had held steady for a time yielded to the pressure and lost heavily. At the beginning of the last hour stocks were about a point above the lowest.

LONDON—At the end of business today the stock exchange presented an irregular appearance. There was a break in Italian and Turkish securities caused by the developments in the Tripoli situation. Gift-edged investment issues were steady, but home railway shares finished a shade below the best.

The American railway market and Canadian Pacific were weak on the curb due to the break in prices in the New York market and on fears of trouble at the Berlin settlement.

The mining group was buoyant on the curb. DeBeers closed at a net loss of 1-16 at 17 1/2, and Rio Tinto at a net decline of 1 point. At Paris the bourse was firm.

CLEARING HOUSE
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1910 as follows:

1911. 1910.
Exchanges \$17,573,892 \$15,454,923
Balances 715,523 1,326,719

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$34,474.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS
Philadelphia—American railways, 44 1/2; Cambria steel, 42 1/2; Electric company, amalgamated, 11 1/2; Gen. asphalt, preferred, 73; Lehigh navigation, 16 1/2; Lehigh Valley, 77 1/2; Pennsylvania steel preferred, 100; Philadelphia company, 48 1/2; Philadelphia electric, preferred, 42; Philadelphia electric, 16 1/2; Philadelphia traction, 82; Union traction, 49 1/2; United gas imp., 83.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Last |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Amalgamated | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 46 |
| Am Beet Sugar | 49 | 49 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Am Can | 9 1/2 | 10 | 9 1/4 | 9 1/2 |
| Am Can of | 82 | 82 1/2 | 81 | 81 1/2 |
| Am Car Foundry | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Am Cotton Oil | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 46 | 46 1/2 |
| Am H & L | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/4 | 3 1/2 |
| Am H & L pf | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 18 | 18 |
| Am Lined Oil | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 | 17 |
| Am Lined Oil pf | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/2 |
| Am Loco | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Am Malt | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 | 33 |
| Am Malt of | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/4 | 3 1/2 |
| Am Smelting | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| Am Smelting pf | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/4 | 99 1/2 |
| Am Steel Sec | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| Am Steel Foundry | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 25 | 25 1/2 |
| Am Sugar | 114 | 114 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
| T & T | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 |
| Am Woolen | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/4 | 28 1/2 |
| Am Woolen pf | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/4 | 87 1/2 |
| Am Writing Pa pf. | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Am Yronds | 32 | 32 | 29 | 30 |
| Am Yronds | 102 | 102 1/2 | 100 | 101 1/2 |
| Am Yronds pf. | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/4 | 101 1/2 |
| Am Yronds Line | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 | 118 |
| Am Yronds & Ohio | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 |
| Am Steel | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 | 26 |
| Am Steel pf | 55 | 55 | 56 | 56 |
| Am Yronds Trans. | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 | 72 1/2 |

Latest Market Reports

SHIPPING NEWS

Completing her last trip to Atlantic fishing grounds, the tim knockabout schooner *Athena*, Capt. Edward Forbes, berthed at T wharf today to discharge 31,000 pounds of groundfish, of which 27,000 is haddock, 3,000 lake and the remainder codfish. The vessel will now fit out for her long trip through the straits of Magellan and up the Pacific coast. She will leave here about the middle of October and engage in the halibut fisheries off the Alaskan coast.

Capt. John Wood, of the fishing schooner *Tampa*, Belle Atwood, which reached T wharf today with 60,000 pounds of groundfish, reports that his vessel was struck by a huge wave in the south channel Saturday afternoon, damaging considerably deck fittings.

Although there were no wordfish arrivals at T wharf today, several of the groundfishers have a few wordfish. The *William* had 2, Emily Sears 7, Edna 1, Jessie Costa 1, and the *William* 1.

Two of the groundfish boats tied up at T wharf today brought in fides of halibut besides their catches of other fish, the Harriett and the Mary C. Santos having 1000 pounds respectively.

With an abundance of fish on hand at T wharf today dealers' prices were considerably lower, steak cod selling per hundredweight for \$9, market cod \$4.75, haddock \$2.50, pollock \$3, large lake \$3, medium lake \$2 and cusk \$2.75.

Discharging a big freight cargo today is the steamer *Sagamore*, Captain Fenton, which arrived here yesterday after a 14-day passage from Liverpool. Adverse conditions at sea were reported by the officers.

DIVIDEND RATE MAY BE LARGER

NEW YORK—Southern Railway directors are expected to meet next week and take action on the proffered dividend.

Since payment of dividends was resumed six months ago the stock has kept in mind that it was officially announced at that time as the expectation of the board gradually to increase the rate until the full 5 per cent was restored.

Present earnings of Southern would justify an increase in dividend over the 1 per cent paid in April. In the year ended June 30 a surplus equivalent to over 10 per cent on the \$60,000,000 preferred stock was earned. In July gross earnings gained 0.22 per cent and net 8.05 per cent. Estimated gross since July brings increase for the year to the end of the second week of September to \$274,896, or 2.27 per cent, above the same period last year.

Out of an estimated surplus of about \$6,500,000 for last year will come only the April dividend of 1 per cent, leaving a surplus after dividends of about \$6,000,000. This can be used to extinguish the \$4,533,144 bond discount standing on the books at the beginning of the year, if the management so wishes. Application of \$4,533,144 on bond discount would make a total of nearly \$11,000,000 that had been put back into the property out of surplus earnings in this way in the last three years.

BELL TELEPHONE STOCK INCREASE

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada will increase its capital stock from \$12,500,000 to \$15,000,000, authorization of which has already been voted by stockholders.

New stock will be offered to present shareholders at par, \$100 per share, on a basis of one new share for each five shares held. Rights to subscribe accrue to stock of record Sept. 30, rights expiring at 1 o'clock on Oct. 31. Payment will be in installments as follows: \$40 per share on Jan. 2, 1912; \$20 per share on April 2, 1912; \$40 per share on Aug. 1, 1912.

GREAT WESTERN CEREAL FINANCES

CHICAGO—Great Western Cereal Company has requested bondholders to permit Continental & Commercial Trust Company, as trustee of \$1,000,000 received from sale of two plants to Quaker Oats Company, to pay \$20,535 semi-annual interest due Sept. 1, on \$684,500 bonds outstanding and turn over to company \$420,000 for corporate purposes with understanding that company apply remaining \$355,500 for further purchase and cancellation of bonds.

Trustee has already expended \$225,000 of the million mentioned in cancellation of \$200,500 par value 6s at cost ranging from 62½ to 75, at rate of \$388.75 per \$500 bond.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., BONDS

Atlantic City, N. J., will receive bids until noon Oct. 21 for \$600,000 4½ per cent drainage bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1911, and maturing in 1914.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany shows a decrease in cash on hand of 10,804,000 marks.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PAST CENTURY

WASHINGTON—Statistical Record of the Progress of the United States, 1800-1911, is the title of a small document just issued by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor. It pictures in statistical form conditions in the commercial, financial, industrial and transportation systems of the United States at brief intervals since the year 1800, down to, and in many instances including the year 1911. In those cases in which the subjects considered are measured by governmental fiscal year periods, the figures for the fiscal year 1911 are included; in those in which calendar year periods are used, of course statements can only terminate with the calendar year 1910.

Among the interesting facts shown are that the area of continental United States was 3,437,556 square miles in 1800, advancing to 1,734,630 square miles in 1810, to 2,995,536 square miles in 1850 and 3,026,789 square miles in 1853, since which date no change in area is shown. The population, which was 3,333,333 in 1800, was 93,750,000 in 1911. Public debt, which was \$83,000,000 in 1800, reached \$2,675,000,000 less cash in the treasury in 1865, the figures of 1911 being \$1,015,000,000.

The per capita debt, which was \$15.83 in 1800, and in 1865 \$76.98, is in 1911 \$10.83. The interest charge per capita, which amounted to 64 cents in 1800, and \$4.12 in 1866, was in 1911, 23 cents, and the total annual interest charge, which was in 1800, \$146,000,000, was in 1911, \$21,333,333. Money in circulation, stated as \$26,500,000 in 1800, was in 1911, \$3,228,627,002, and the per capita circulation, which was in 1800 \$4.09, was in 1911, \$34.35.

Deposits in all banks in the country cannot be shown earlier than in 1875, at which date they are set down as \$15,000,000. The number of depositors in saving banks in 1820, the earliest year for which the figures can be shown, was a little less than 9000, and in 1910 over 9,000,000.

Government receipts, which amounted to \$2.04 per capita in 1800, were in 1868 \$14.45, and in 1911 \$7.45, or about one half what they were in 1868. Exports of domestic merchandise, which amounted to \$32,000,000 in value in 1800, were over \$2,000,000,000 in 1911, and imports, which amounted to \$91,000,000 in 1800, were \$1,500,000,000 in 1911.

Many other subjects of this character stated by the document in question include details of imports and exports by great groups and grand divisions, and principal ports through which shipped; the production of principal articles, such as wheat, corn, cotton, coal, sugar, copper, etc., from 1800 to 1910; the attendance in public schools and sums expended for that work; postal receipts and expenditures, and a few pages devoted to monetary and commercial conditions in the principal countries of the world.

NEW TELEPHONE INVENTION FOR SHAREHOLDERS

Stockholders of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient to Be Given Interest in Project Without Cost

President Stilwell of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railway in a circular to stockholders states that he has acquired and will turn over to the railway stockholders a 49 per cent interest in a telephone invention which is destined to be adopted in the near future in every part of the world. Interest to be given to the railway stockholders amounts to \$2,499,000 of common stock in each of two companies, which will exploit the device in different parts of the world. Earnings are to be used first to make up any deficit in interest on bonds of Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railway; second, to make up any deficit on 4 per cent dividends on preferred stock, and remainder for increasing common stock dividends.

Mr. Stilwell says that tests have been made of telephoning from Ft. William to Winnipeg, 419 miles; also from Chicago to New Orleans, 930 miles; and tests made over an artificial line from which perfect results were obtained, equal to telephoning from the Cape to Cairo. If the invention works as well in actual service as it has done in experimental tests, distant points can be connected at less than one half the cost of any system in use. The system, it is claimed, can be used in connection with present telephone lines with no other change than replacement of present phone by the new apparatus.

Mr. Stilwell states that the road's stockholders are being given the interest in this invention as "a reward for their patience during the trying periods in the history of this enterprise."

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance notice and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

| Sailings from New York | Sailings to New York |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Sept. 23 *Potomac, for Rotterdam | Sept. 23 *Potomac, from Rotterdam |
| Sept. 24 *Hamburg, for Bremen | Sept. 24 *Hamburg, from Bremen |
| Sept. 25 *Alcoa, for Liverpool | Sept. 25 *Alcoa, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 26 *Campania, for Liverpool | Sept. 26 *Campania, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 27 *Toscanini, for Liverpool | Sept. 27 *Toscanini, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 28 *Celtic, for Liverpool | Sept. 28 *Celtic, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 29 *Grosvenor, for Bremen | Sept. 29 *Grosvenor, from Bremen |
| Sept. 30 *Holland, for Rotterdam | Sept. 30 *Holland, from Rotterdam |
| Sept. 31 *Kaiser, for Antwerp | Sept. 31 *Kaiser, from Antwerp |
| Sept. 32 *Dover, for London | Sept. 32 *Dover, from London |
| Sept. 33 *Philadelphia, for London | Sept. 33 *Philadelphia, from London |
| Sept. 34 *California, for London | Sept. 34 *California, from London |
| Sept. 35 *Prinz, for London | Sept. 35 *Prinz, from London |
| Sept. 36 *Prinz, for London | Sept. 36 *Prinz, from London |
| Sept. 37 *Prinz, for London | Sept. 37 *Prinz, from London |
| Sept. 38 *Prinz, for London | Sept. 38 *Prinz, from London |
| Sept. 39 *Prinz, for London | Sept. 39 *Prinz, from London |
| Sept. 40 *Prinz, for London | Sept. 40 *Prinz, from London |

Sailings from Boston

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Sept. 23 *Zeeland, for Liverpool | Sept. 23 *Zeeland, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 24 *Francisco, for Hull | Sept. 24 *Francisco, from Hull |
| Sept. 25 *Parisian, for Glasgow | Sept. 25 *Parisian, from Glasgow |
| Sept. 26 *Alberca, for Southampton | Sept. 26 *Alberca, from Southampton |
| Sept. 27 *Canadian, for Liverpool | Sept. 27 *Canadian, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 28 *Sagamore, for Liverpool | Sept. 28 *Sagamore, from Liverpool |

Sailings from Philadelphia

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Sept. 23 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 23 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 24 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 24 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 25 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 25 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 26 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 26 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 27 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 27 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 28 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 28 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
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| Sept. 30 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 30 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 31 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 31 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 32 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 32 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 33 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 33 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 34 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 34 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 35 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 35 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 36 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 36 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 37 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 37 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 38 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 38 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 39 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 39 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 40 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 40 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 41 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 41 *Haverford, from Liverpool |
| Sept. 42 *Haverford, for Liverpool | Sept. 42 *Haverford, from Liverpool |

Sailings from Montreal

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Sept. 23 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 23 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 24 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 24 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 25 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 25 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 26 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 26 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 27 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 27 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 28 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 28 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 29 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 29 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 30 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 30 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 31 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 31 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 32 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 32 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 33 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 33 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 34 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 34 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 35 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 35 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 36 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 36 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 37 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 37 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 38 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 38 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 39 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 39 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 40 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 40 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 41 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 41 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 42 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 42 *Montreal, from London |

Sailings from Liverpool

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Sept. 23 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 23 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 24 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 24 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 25 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 25 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 26 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 26 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 27 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 27 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 28 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 28 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 29 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 29 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 30 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 30 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 31 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 31 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 32 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 32 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 33 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 33 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 34 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 34 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 35 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 35 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 36 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 36 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 37 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 37 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 38 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 38 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 39 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 39 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 40 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 40 *Montreal, from London |
| Sept. 41 *Alberca, for London | Sept. 41 *Alberca, from London |
| Sept. 42 *Montreal, for London | Sept. 42 *Montreal, from London |

Sailings from Genoa

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|---|--|
| Sept. 23 *Duen Di Genova, for New York | Sept. 23 *Duen Di Genova, from New York |
| Sept. 24 *Taormina, for New York | Sept. 24 *Taormina, from New York |
| Sept. 25 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 25 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 26 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 26 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 27 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 27 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 28 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 28 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 29 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 29 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 30 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 30 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 31 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 31 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 32 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 32 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 33 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 33 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 34 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 34 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 35 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 35 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 36 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 36 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 37 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 37 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 38 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 38 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 39 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 39 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 40 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 40 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 41 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 41 *Berlin, from New York |
| Sept. 42 *Berlin, for New York | Sept. 42 *Berlin, from New York |

Sailings from San Francisco

| | |
|--|---|
| Sept. 23 *Nippon Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 23 *Nippon Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 24 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 24 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 25 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 25 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 26 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 26 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 27 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 27 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 28 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 28 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 29 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 29 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 30 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 30 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 31 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 31 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 32 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 32 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 33 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 33 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 34 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 34 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 35 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 35 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 36 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 36 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 37 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 37 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 38 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 38 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 39 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 39 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 40 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 40 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 41 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 41 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |
| Sept. 42 *Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong | Sept. 42 *Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong |

Sailings from Yokohama

| | |
|--|---|
| Sept. 23 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 23 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 24 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 24 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 25 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 25 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 26 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 26 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 27 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 27 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 28 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 28 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 29 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 29 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 30 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 30 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 31 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 31 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 32 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 32 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 33 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 33 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 34 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 34 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 35 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 35 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 36 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 36 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 37 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 37 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 38 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 38 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 39 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 39 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 40 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 40 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 41 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 41 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |
| Sept. 42 *Chiyu Maru, for San Francisco | Sept. 42 *Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco |

Sailings from Manila

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Hinnewaska, for New York..... | Oct. 7 |
| ount Temple, for Montreal..... | Oct. 12 |
| linneapolis, for New York..... | Oct. 14 |
| ontreal, for Montreal..... | Oct. 19 |
| innetonka, for New York..... | Oct. 21 |
| lesaba, for New York..... | Oct. 26 |
| ount Royal, for Montreal..... | Oct. 26 |

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

NEW GERMAN LINER
GIVEN WELCOME BY
OFFICIALS AT DOVER

United Service in African
Trade Pointed to as Sign
of Good Feeling Between
Firms of Both Countries

FRIENDSHIP SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
DOVER—The Henry Woermann, a new German liner which has just been completed for use in the African service, sailed from Dover lately on her first voyage. This was made the occasion for a luncheon party on board the vessel before her start, at which the mayor of Dover was present and Herr Amstern, the head of the Woermann line, presided.

The guests included the imperial German consul, the King's harbor master, Captain Foster, the members of the harbor board and a number of German officials, as well as shipping people interested in the African trade.

The chairman was enthusiastically cheered when he told his guests that the meeting was in his opinion an especially good sign of the mutual desire for friendship between England and Germany. He said that the line had proved to be an entire success, and that they were running two liners a month from Dover to Africa, instead of one, as in the past. He was glad to be able to testify in an English port to the good feeling which existed between the English and German lines.

In the extension of the African trade they had been able to establish a united service from New York to West Africa, in which German and English steamers had run alternately on that line.

In replying the hope was expressed by Sir William Crumwell that great prosperity would accrue to the Woermann line, which had sent a magnificent ship there that day. He referred in cordial terms to the friendship existing between the English and German lines and said further that he had no doubt that the same cordiality would long continue between the two great empires they represented. "If these two countries joined hands there would be no more war, because it is possible for England and Germany to stop war altogether."

Sir William also spoke of the kind reception which had been given him by the Kaiser when he visited Potsdam and of the use of the Dover harbor by the German liners. The harbor here has been deepened and big liners can now find 43 feet of water at low tide alongside the quay.

The Henry Woermann is a fine ship of 9000 tons gross, fitted with anti-rolling tanks and equipped with a gymnasium and all the latest modern improvements, luxuries and amusements.

INDIA TO CONTROL
USE OF AIRSHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)
SIMLA, India.—The government of India has introduced into the viceroy's council a bill controlling by a system of licenses the manufacture, sale, importation and possession of airships. In introducing the measure Mr. Jenkins explained that the details of its provisions had been largely borrowed from the Indian arms act and from the act recently passed in England on the occasion of the coronation. He went on to defend the action of the government, maintaining that precautions of this nature were necessary for military reasons.

NEW SITE FOR CLEOPATRA'S
NEEDLE MAY BE CONSIDERED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The fact that Cleopatra's Needle is being cleaned and restored, a necessity incurred as the result of weathering the fogs and rain of many years, has revived the question of the advisability of the present position of the monument.

At the time that Sir Erasmus Wilson floated the monolith from Alexandria to the Thames it was proposed, among other places, that Oxford Circus would afford a space of sufficient dimensions to allow of a monumental landmark, and it would certainly have added to the dignity of this thoroughfare.

The Thames embankment seemed,

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR WILL
BE HONORED BY EMPEROR

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A deputation of the corporation of London consisting of the lord mayor, seven or eight aldermen, the town clerk, the remembrancer, 50 common councilmen, and the chairman of the city lands committee, has left for Vienna, in response to an invitation received from the burgomaster of that city.

The party will visit Ischl and Prague, while the lord mayor will be received

GIGANTIC SCHWABEN
SAILS OVER BERLIN
IN SUCCESSFUL TRIP

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—The latest Zeppelin, the gigantic passenger airship Schwaben, arrived at Potsdam from Gotha recently quite up to time. There were seven passengers on board, including three ladies.

The ship sailed across Berlin, to the delight of every one who saw it, and took the route along the river Havel to Potsdam. On account of the rising of the wind it was deemed advisable to leave as soon as practicable, so the promised inspection of the ship could not take place and hundreds of people journeyed out to the landing place on Sunday in vain.

The Schwaben left during the night at two o'clock, with five passengers, one of whom was a lady. It was a bright moonlight night and the cruise was a most enjoyable one; the wind proving favorable Gotha was reached by half past seven and the landing was perfectly smooth.

On one of the recent two-hour trips from Gotha the Duke and Duchess of Coburg and the Grand Duke of Weimar were among the passengers.

GROUPING OF SMALL
HOLDERS ADVOCATED
AS HELP TO ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In the course of an address delivered at a recent meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, Thomas Smith said that no lasting improvement in the situation was possible until every worker on the land could be assured of an existence under better conditions. At present a small holder was often no better off than a farm laborer.

In order to secure intercourse between small holders and the outside public Mr. Smith proposes that the holdings should be grouped together in small communities of from 100 to 200 families, all engaged in some main industry, a certain amount of land being held in reserve to provide for extension both for subsidiary and complementary enterprises and for social purposes.

Thus there should be a public hall, postal facilities and possibly a light railway connected with the nearest main line. If such a plan were adopted all sorts of business and social agencies would follow as a matter of course. What were now desert spaces would be covered with industrious and thriving villages inhabited by prosperous and contented families, and there would at least be some prospect of England being able to feed herself.

SHEFFIELD CHOIR
ENDS GOOD TOUR

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, S. Africa.—The tour of the Sheffield choir in South Africa has been eminently successful. Having started from Durban they visited Pietermaritzburg, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, and finally Cape Town. Wherever they gave a concert crowded audiences attended, and members of the choir were welcomed and entertained by the municipality in every town they visited. The choir has now left the country, having been accorded a most enthusiastic send-off.

NEW SITE FOR CLEOPATRA'S
NEEDLE MAY BE CONSIDERED

however, the most convenient place, and from that time to this the Needle has served as a waymark to pedestrians on the embankment and to steamers and barges plying up and down the river. The French with their characteristic taste, having also a monolith to dispose of, erected it at the pivot of one of their "places," the obelisk of Luxor being one of their well-known landmarks.

It is hoped by many that the London authorities may see their way to selecting a site more worthy of this ancient Egyptian relic and that Cleopatra's Needle may at last be placed in a spot more appropriate in many ways than the Thames embankment.

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR WILL
BE HONORED BY EMPEROR

by the Emperor himself at Schoenbrunn. The Viennese press, in extending a welcome to the party, explains that the English visitors will find, in the municipal organization of Vienna, traces of the work of a great Englishman, since the model adopted by the city was that developed at Birmingham during the mayoralty of Joseph Chamberlain.

After leaving Vienna, they will spend two days at Prague, when again they will be the guests of the burgomaster.

ROYAL LIVER OFFICES
COST \$3,500,000 IN ALL

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Feature of Liverpool is huge building at Pier Head with its high towers

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Entering Liverpool by way of the Mersey perhaps the most striking objects to be seen are two huge buildings at the Pier Head, the Royal Liver offices and the Liverpool dock board offices.

The former, which has lately been opened, is built on the Henneberg principle from the designs of W. Aubrey Thomas. It occupies an acre and a quarter of ground, is 301 feet long and 177½ feet wide. The height of the main roof is slightly over 170 feet while the domes of the two clock towers rise 295 feet above pavement level, the total height being 320 feet.

There are 11 stories below the main roof, and each of the main towers contain six stories, making 17 stories in all. The floor area is 40,000 square yards. The total weight of the building is 80,000 tons. In the building there have been used:

25,000 tons of granite.
30,000 tons of granite chippings and sand.
6000 tons of cement.
3000 tons of steel for frame.
50 miles of piping for heating.
70 tons of lead lavatory pipes.
In the building there are 6000 steel window ensembles and 60,000 square feet of one-quarter inch plate glass. The electric cables are 25 miles in length and carried in eight miles of conduit.

The clock is said to be second only in size to Big Ben. Each of the dials measures 25 feet in diameter and is raised 250 feet from the ground. The hands are of hollow copper; the minute hand being 41 feet long and nearly 3 feet in its widest part. Only once in 30 years has the clock to be wound. It works on a principle known as the "waiting train."

The total cost of the building is estimated at £700,000 (\$3,500,000), the site alone costing £70,000 (\$350,000).

RECOGNITION IS SAID
TO BE LAST BLOW AT
PORTUGUESE REBELS

(Special to the Monitor)
*LONDON—The republic of Portugal has been officially recognized by the powers and, as mentioned in a telegram from the minister of foreign affairs in Portugal, the British charge d'affaires was the first to formally recognize the government, the other powers doing so in the following order: Germany, Spain, Italy and Austria.

The Portuguese minister in London, speaking to a representative of Reuters on the subject, stated that he had learned from Lisbon that there had been great exhibitions of friendship both in the Portuguese capital and in the provinces for England, Portugal's ancient ally, and his excellency added that he was glad to take this opportunity of testifying to the "warmth and cordiality of my relations with the foreign office previous to the recognition."

"Portugal is now free to devote greater attention to internal affairs," he continued, "to the development of her commerce and her colonies, and particularly to her educational system. We shall have absolute religious liberty throughout the land. Negotiations for a treaty of commerce with Great Britain will be resumed at an early date, I hope, and the conclusion of a modus vivendi may be looked for in the near future."

"With regard to the situation on the frontier, our troops have been stationed there to give confidence to the people more than for any other reason. With the recognition the monarchist movement receives its final blow, and if those royalists who have been expelled from Spain wish to return peacefully to Portugal they will be heartily welcomed."

AUSTRALIAN STATE
NEEDS MORE MEN

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, So. Aus.—The prosperity with South Australia has been favored during several years past is now reflected in the solid state of trade and commerce, which directly affect the condition of the labor market. Business is so active that certain classes of tradesmen cannot be obtained, and work, especially in the country districts, is being curtailed as a result. Agriculturists, although not just at present demanding large numbers of men, will require considerable help when harvesting commences.

NEW SOUTH WALES
MEN PRAISE FARMS
IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Australia.—At the recent interstate conference on dry farming, held in Adelaide, there were several agricultural experts representing the New South Wales department of agriculture, who since returning home have officially applauded South Australian farms and farmers.

Their reports fully confirm the opinions repeatedly expressed by other experts concerning the advanced methods employed and the industry displayed by farmers in the wheat growing districts of this state.

After referring to the great prosperity that is now blessing South Australia, H. C. L. Anderson, the under secretary for agriculture in New South Wales, says that "many farmers are retiring from active work and are building for themselves very comfortable houses in the nearest townships." The number of retired farmers enjoying their well earned leisure is quite a feature, he pointed out, in South Australia. By the supply of abundant water from great reservoirs up in the hills, "charming flowers and luscious fruits and grapes" are grown around the farmers' houses.

"Railways have been pushed into dry districts in confident advance of settlement and the results have justified the bold statesmanship of such a policy."

The same writer continues: "Truly, South Australia had some big men when her schemes of water conservation and railway branch lines were adopted."

Typist Strikes Keys 14
Times in Second During
A Test Before Students

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—One of the fastest records for typewriting has been achieved by Ernest G. Weiss, who recently gave a demonstration of rapid typewriting before a gathering of students in Finsbury Square gardens. In typing the words "this is the" during one minute, he struck the keys at the rate of 14 strokes a second. Blindfolded he typed a sentence at the rate of 218 words a minute, and while typing a passage from a book at the rate of 110 words a minute he answered any question addressed to him in English, French and German.

SURVEYING IN WORLD
CORNERS IS LITTLE
KNOWN OR PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)
PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—At the meeting of the British Association, the opening address of the geography section was given by Col. C. F. Close, C. M. G., R. E., president of the section. The first part of the address was devoted to an examination of the purpose and position of geography.

The contributors to the journal of the Royal Geographical Society can be divided into 11 sections and, after enumerating them, the president stated that the main work of the society still consists of explorations, and if they included cartography it accounted for 60 per cent of the work. The work of the geographical section also served as a popularizing medium and as a common meeting ground for other subjects such as vulcanology, oceanography, etc.

Government Assists

In the second part of the address, the president told how the British government is assisting the cause of geography. To begin with it has contributed large sums of money toward Arctic and Antarctic exploration, such as Scott's first Antarctic expedition, and Shackleton's great journey.

Colonel Close went on to say that "nearly all the accurate topographical surveys of the empire have been started by soldiers . . . and it is still the war offices of the world which control the execution of almost all important geographical surveys."

"During the last few years the largest block of work undertaken by the war office has been the accurate survey of the Orange Free State which has an area of about 52,000 square miles. The survey of the Orange Free State is fully comparable with the admirable surveys carried out by the French service géographique de l'armée in Algeria and Tunis."

The most notable work which is now being carried out in the self-governing dominions is the militia department survey of Canada."

Africa Is Scene of Work

In Africa a great deal of surveying is being done especially in East Africa, Uganda, and southern Nigeria. In tropical regions the work is far more difficult and much more honor and credit should be given to those who do this work.

"To picture what the conditions are imagine that you are to make a half-inch survey of the south of England; cover up the whole country with dense forest; put mangrove swamps up all the estuaries; raise the temperature to that of a hothouse; introduce all manner of insects . . . then have a fight with the local treasury as to some necessary payment, and be as cheerful as you can."

"That is one side of the medal. On the other there is the abiding interest which the surveyor feels in the country, the natives, and the work; the sense of duty done; and the satisfaction of opening up and mapping for the first time a portion of the world's surface."

Survey Sheets an Asset

In England the board of agriculture spends some £200,000 (\$1,000,000) a year on the ordnance survey and the sheets on the scale 1/2500 are the finest maps that are to be found in any country. They are sold at a nominal price and are a national asset that might well be more appreciated, as they are invaluable to county engineers and surveyors, to land owners and agents.

In November, 1900, the committee for the international map assembled, and delegates came to it from Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Canada and Australia, Italy, Russia, and Spain and the United States. And maps made in accordance with resolutions which were unanimously agreed to by the committee are being made in many countries and will be shown at the international geographical congress in October next at Rome.

Concluding Colonel Close said that the geographical section has before it a task that was of great value to many studies, namely the work of completely mapping the world.

DEBT OF RUSSIA
IS BEING REDUCED

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG—The treasury estimates as brought before the Duma recently show a reduction in the national debt of 71,000,000 roubles (about \$7,500,000, \$37,500,000). It is stated that on Jan. 1, 1912, the national debt will amount to 8,942,000,000 roubles.

Out of the estimated expenditure during 1912, 375,500,000 roubles will be set aside for the payment of interest on the national debt, and 27,500,000 towards its extinction. A hundred million roubles are also to be set aside for the redemption of the imperial treasury bills.

MOUNT ETNA ACTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)
NAPLES—Mt. Etna is again active and the seismic apparatus at the Mt. Etna observatory is recording continuous shocks. Two new craters have already opened and thick clouds of smoke issue from the mountain while cinders are falling as far as Catania.

WINNING ELECTRICITY
FROM AIR IS NEW AIM

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The numerous important discoveries made of recent years have succeeded each other with such rapidity that one is sometimes inclined to overlook the enormous progress that has been made of late.

It was but a short time ago that wireless telegraphy was considered the greatest marvel of the time. Today, however, it is possible to communicate between points almost any distance apart, and, as was pointed out in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, the development of the Marconi wireless telegraph system has grown so rapidly that within a short time the whole of the British empire will be connected by a chain of wireless stations, all in communication with the great center in London.

Telephony Next Step

With regard to the telephone, however, not many experiments have, comparatively speaking, been made so far, with the result that wireless telephony is still more or less in an undeveloped state. But in the event of the discovery made recently by H. Grindell Matthews proving successful, the opening of a new era will undoubtedly have been marked.

It is interesting to note that Grindell Matthews was made a member of the Imperial Institution quite recently, at an earlier age than ever before has been recorded in the membership rolls of the institution. Mr. Matthews' discovery is not confined entirely to wireless telephony, for it appears that he has tapped a new source of power, or discovered a new means of obtaining power, the ultimate effect of which it is quite impossible at present to attempt to foretell.

Aerophone Is Cheap

With regard to the "aerophone," as he has named his wireless telephone, it appears that a complete set of instruments with which it is possible to communicate over a distance of five miles can be constructed at a cost of £10 (\$50).

It is understood also that the war office is taking a considerable interest in the new invention, by which Grindell Matthews proved recently that a conversation can be distinctly maintained over a distance of nearly eight miles. The inventor declares this is, however, but the commencement of the new system of telephony which will eventually revolutionize this method of communication.

Not long ago an interesting experiment was carried out in London when the inventor was shut in a strong room constructed of nine inches of firebrick and an additional six feet of concrete. Using a small portable instrument he was able to carry on a distinct conversation.

MR. THORNE URGES
FEDERATION OF
TRADES UNION

(Special to the Monitor)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—The last hours of the Trades Union Congress for the present year were spent in agreeing to a proposal, introduced by Mr. Thorne, for the federation of the various trades union with the Labor party.

Mr. Thorne did not propose that this step should be taken immediately, but that the parliamentary committee should be directed to cooperate with the executive of the Labor party in drafting a scheme for the establishment of a central body. The resolution, which met with some opposition from the members of the trades union, who objected to seeing the congress formed into a political body, however, was carried when put to the meeting.

The discussion on it will come forward at the congress which will be held next year at Newport, in Monmouthshire, under the presidency of Mr. Thorne himself.

YOUNG PRINCES
TO BE IN DURBAR

(Special to the Monitor)
SIMLA—It is understood that the Imperial Cadet Corps, a body composed exclusively of young Indian princes, will take a prominent part in the coronation celebrations at Delhi in December next, and it is hoped that as many as 50 will be able to attend. This corps, whose handsome uniforms of white and pale blue were designed by Lady Curzon, formed a brilliant cavalcade on the occasion of the Durbar held at Delhi in celebration of the coronation of King Edward VII.

AUSTRALIAN MINE YIELDS

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The clean-up of the Tasmanian mine for July was 1503 ounces of fine gold, estimated value £6370.

MOTOR COATS
MEN and WOMEN
PRICES \$30.00 UP
JACKSON & CO
126 Tremont St. Boston

sation with a man placed in another room on the other side of the building and it is said that not only was it possible to hear his voice clearly, but the ticking of his watch could be easily discerned.

Government to Test

The government have, it is said, stipulated that the minimum distance across which messages must be satisfactorily despatched and received is to be not less than five miles, in order that the question of acquiring the invention for the nation may be considered. This test Grindell Matthews has already successfully passed, but he is not content with being able to speak over so short a distance. Experiments are accordingly being arranged whereby a test between two points 25 miles apart is to be carried out. For this experiment man-lifting kites are to be employed for carrying the antennae, similar to those used in the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. Further developments are being anxiously awaited and are being watched with the greatest interest.

Air May Give Power

Referring to the new source of power spoken of above, Grindell Matthews, speaking on the subject to a representative of the Daily Chronicle, explained that he had obtained electricity in the following manner:

"I had fixed some insulators on the wire holding the kite," he explained. "We were using no power whatever, the wire being simply attached to the 'm' on which the wire is coiled. The kite was dropping and in order to right it I jumped for the wire and instead of taking hold of the insulators I happened to handle the wire, with the result that I had an awful shock. It was like a kick from a gun."

"I am convinced that with a big length of insulated wire a great force of energy could be collected from the atmosphere, and having got hold of the electricity in that way the next step would be to store and control it."

CAPSHEAF
The Safety Pin
Without a Coil

Since the first safety pins were invented many improvements have been made. The "Capsheaf" is the latest and safest for the user. The safety of the fabric pinned was not considered until the invention of the "Capsheaf" made a safety pin without the coil spring which catches and tears the clothing. Send postcard to 101 FRANKLIN ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For free samples, use "Capsheaf" once and you will always use it.

Made in all sizes. Stiff, strong, sharp; the delight of trained nurses.

Judson Pin Co. Manufacturers, Rochester, N. Y.

The Monitor

ON SATURDAY

Is Now Running

Two Pages for

The Boys and Girls

In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Easton, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves, of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

Wedding and Invitations

ENGRAVED W. B. Clarke Co. PRINTED 26 & 28 Tremont St.

THE HOME FORUM

Justice Comprehends All Virtues

JUSTICE may be defined, that virtue which impels us to give every person what is his due. In this extended sense of the word, it comprehends the practise of every virtue which reason prescribes, or society should expect. Our duty to our Maker, to each other, and to ourselves are fully answered if we give them what we owe them.—Goldsmith.

Forty-Eight Stars

There are now no more territories, save our colonial possessions. The vast region from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the Rio Grande is one compact nation of states. In place of the original 13, fringing the eastern seaboard, there are 48, comprising 3,000,000 square miles, with almost all varieties of climate, scenery and industry, the home of 90,000,000 Americans—the greatest territory and population ever welded together in one nation of free people. The extent of the two new states in itself is enough to stir the imagination, for this last and comparatively slight addition to the body of federalized commonwealths is as great as the extent of the 13 parent states.

As far as political organization is concerned, the building of the federal structure is now complete. There can be no more states, without the cleavage of those already existing, and such a development is merely a possibility of the far future. Other states there may be in time, in Alaska, the Philippines, the Hawaiian island, the isthmus, the West Indies, or elsewhere, but it will doubtless be long before there is another star added to the 48 of the new flag.—Boston Traveler.

Brooks Comet Visible

The Brooks comet is now plainly visible to the naked eye, about 20 degrees northwest of Vega, the bright star overhead in the early evening. The comet's appearance is that of a round nebulous star. In the telescope or opera glass a tail can be seen, which will increase in length for several weeks to come.—Springfield Republican.

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FLIGHT RECORDS OF BIRDS

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Aberdeen University Bird Migration Inquiry drawing attention to the work that is being done in regard to collecting more definite information as to the migration of birds by the method of placing rings on their feet. These rings are made of very thin aluminum, and are addressed "Aberdeen University" with a definite number or letter and number combination, in each case. The circular requests that any one who may happen to catch one of these marked birds will let them know at Aberdeen, and will particularly note the number on the ring.

The following are some of the results obtained.

A widgeon duckling, one of five marked in June, 1909, on Loch Brora, Sutherland, Scotland, was taken in a duck decoy in Province Groningen, northeastern Holland, on Sept. 3, 1909. This bird was thus only three months old when it was found more than 500 miles from its birthplace.

An adult swallow, caught and marked at a farm near Tunbridge Wells, Kent, in June, 1909, was recaptured at the same farm in June, 1910; and five lapwings, marked as chicks in the summer of 1910, were traced to counties Tipperary, Roscommon, Cork and Limerick, Ire., and in southern Portugal during the winter 1910-11.

Art Is Not to Be Bought

ART is serious, and the roads for all to her secrets are rough; wealth cannot draw it from her, nor will she reveal it to your hasty desire to make gold, nor to the foolish sentimentalist of "Art for Art's sake." She is no beggar—Art's reward is hope, and in her garden are many flowers. Let the artist look to his seeds; you can learn to paint and be taught to draw, and mediocrity will build you a mansion and the crime of its ugliness go unpunished; but Art will build you castles towering in the air that will be castles indeed some day, but not built on the extraction of light or the division of shadows, or a medley of misunderstood and degenerate emotion raking for eccentricity in the garbage-heap of civilization to satisfy self-deformed characters of mind and imagination lacking the infinite.—The Studio.

GIRLISH DIARY OF 100 YEARS AGO

CITING from the recently published diary of a young girl of 100 years ago, Youths Companion says:

She was not a little prig; and girlish good times, although often recorded with an amusingly stilted pen, enliven her days as often as they ought. She was a pupil at the academy in Andover and journeyed often back and forth between Andover and Newburyport.

"At half-past two I left Aunt Osgood's family. I snatched a warm embrace, and hurried to the chaise to conceal my emotion. . . . The road was diversified with pleasing and disagreeable scenes. Such is our journey through life. One day the Sun-shine of happiness smiles on our dwelling, the next witnesses us sunk in despondency. We stopped at Hill's Tavern, and were entertained with Apple-pie and cheese. It was growing late, and evening cast her sable mantle over Creation."

Another entry shows a curious contrast with the procedure at a modern dance.

"At five, I began to dress for the Assembly, enlivened by the expectation of pleasure. At 7 I accompanied Mr. Gleason to the hall. I drew number 12 Second set, which was not called till the 2nd dante. My partner was Mr. Hooker, the figure 'Chorus jig.' Drew Dr. Brickett the 2nd time. Was introduced to Mr. Wingate, a very pleasant man. I danced the first voluntary with him. The second with Mr. Gleason, the figure 'New Jersey.' We came home at half-past one o'clock. I have enjoyed the Assembly highly. In vain did Morpheus summon me to repose, for I never closed my eyes till daylight began to peep in at my east window."

"What progress have I made in virtue and literature?" she asked of herself on her eighteenth birthday. It is a naive conjunction; but whatever her literary progress, she soon became the virtuous, devoted and admirable wife of a country minister.

ABOUT LEARNING TO LISTEN

WRITING delightfully of the evolution of America's power to hear music, more especially in Chicago—and in passing one may note that an article on Chicago's symphony concerts in the Atlantic is a sign of new times—Robert H. Schaeffer tells about the Ear Club, which consists of persons invited to buy or receive as gifts seats in a certain large section of the hall which had been bought up by a gentleman—one Walther—who did not wish whispering matinee girls or stolid ignoramus around him at a concert.

Next to the giggling and saffy-eating girls the gentleman most avoided those

persons who, as the writer says, year after year take their symphony as regularly as a bath, without coming the least bit nearer to knowing Johann Strauss from his namesake Richard or a trombone from a skin bone.

Other people carefully excluded from the Ear Club section were those who had and no heart, those all heart and no head and those with neither head nor heart.

Walther used to say that almost any destructive listener may be reformed if you can get him to hear none but worthwhile music; to interest himself in the human side of the players; and to cultivate his musical memory.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Boy Scout Identification Card

J. August Wolfe, boys' worker and scout master of one of the Newark (N.J.) troops of the Boy Scouts of America, has devised an identification card for boy scouts. Each scout receives this card on joining the patrol. It is signed by a scout master and certifies that the boy is a scout in such a patrol and such a troop. On the back of the card are the requirements for the different scout degrees. As the boy passes the various tests, his work is noted on the back of the card with the scout master's initials. The card is found to be very useful to scouts who make visits to different parts of the country.—Louisville Herald.

First Talking Machine

The invention of the phonograph created a bigger sensation than anything else Edison had ever made. The original model, "the first box that ever spoke," is now in the South Kensington museum, and all the talking machines are but developments of this simple phonograph. The writer of that story is old enough to remember the coming of the phonograph to England, when it was entirely a show thing. He went as a little boy into a shop which had been taken for a few days by a "strong man."

"Come and see me pass the awful weights around my head," said the man at the door, pointing to a number of weights which he had piled there.

Today's Puzzle

NUMERICAL ENIGMA

I am composed of 11 letters and I am the name of an explorer whose name belongs in the grateful memory of every American.

My 9 7 8 9 belongs in the laundry. My 11 10 7 3 belongs in the schoolroom. My 1 7 9 6 belongs in church. My 4 5 2 belongs in the fields.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Sponge.

Meet Sorrow With Bright Face

MEET sorrow with bright face, and wear a smile
When trouble comes; and lo, upon your brow
The thorns shall into roses grow ere while—
The thorns, O friend, the thorns so bitter now
Will cease to be a trial
If you but wear upon your face a smile!

Drink deep of Truth and let the fountain play
Within your heart; there is so much delight
To answer you with joy in bough and spray,
So much of beauty in the day and night—

Shut thou the door on fear and let hope in!
Out of the radiance of the earth and skies
Garments of glory and of grandeur spin
White as the lilies of the field—
You shut out . . . sin
And open the door to life when hope comes in!
—Edward Wilbur Mason in National Magazine.

Amusing Use of Platinized Glass

The ordinary person would smile at the possibility of windows through which he or she could watch the people in the street, but through which the people in the street could see only themselves, yet this is now possible through platinized glass, says Popular Mechanics. By constructing a window of this glass a person can stand close behind the panes in an unilluminated room and behold clearly everything going on outside, while passers-by looking at the window would behold a fine mirror or set of mirrors in which their own figures would be reflected, while the person inside remained invisible.

In France various tricks have been devised with the aid of this glass. In one, a person seeing what appears to be an ordinary mirror approaches it to gaze upon himself. A sudden change in the mechanism sends light through the glass from the back and the startled spectator finds himself confronted by some grotesque figure.

Such windows are made by coating a piece of glass with an exceedingly thin layer of liquid charged with platinum and then raised to a red heat. The platinum becomes united to the glass, but the latter does not really lose its transparency. If placed against a wall, or without a light behind it, as above stated, it acts as an ordinary looking glass, but when the light is allowed to come through the glass from the other side, as when placed in a window it is perfectly transparent like ordinary glass.

Cleaning an Ocean Liner

The great incoming liners often look rather shabby and dilapidated. The lack of paint and luster to the metal fittings contrasts strongly with their epic and span appearance as they put out to sea. It is not generally realized that in the few hours these vessels remain in dock they are cleaned thoroughly both inside and out. The hulls are repainted, the funnels scraped and cleaned and every piece of exposed metal polished. Meanwhile, all carpets are taken up and beaten, the floors scrubbed and repainted and tables repolished, chairs regilded and stained in every part of the ship. On the great steamers there are more than 30,000 pieces of linen to be counted, sorted, prepared and laundered. Also there are 15,000 pieces of silverware, 25,000 pieces of glassware, and some 60,000 dishes, plates, cups, saucers, etc. As soon as a piece shows signs of wear it is discarded and replaced, and all this work must be carried on within a few hours.—Newark News.

Good Use of Spare Moments

There are many ways of acquiring a foreign language, but an unusual method in which a reading and speaking knowledge of Italian was obtained in 10 months was explained in a downtown importing house. The president of the company expressed a desire to learn the Italian tongue, but he said he had little time to give up to study. The house had dealings with firms in Italy, and, as it proposed to increase its Italian trade, the president was anxious to learn the language. He spurned studying from books, and declined to give up any of his time in the office or at home. Finally, he hired one of the best Italian instructors in New York to accompany him in his automobile going to the office in the morning and returning to his home at night. Two hours of instruction each day going to and from the office amounted to about 52 lessons a month, and in ten months the "boss" had studied 520 hours and learned Italian.—New York Tribune.

Know Thyself

To know thyself—in others self concern;
Wouldst thou know others? Read thyself—and learn!
—Schiller.

INVADING ROCKY FASTNESSES



(Photo by Mile-High Photo Co., Denver)
SUMMIT OF MT. McLELLAN, COL.

HERE is an illustration of some of the railroading feats of the West. The Argentine Central railway reaches the summit of this mountain, 14,007 feet above sea level.

FAITH

FAITH," wrote an early Christian to the Hebrews, "is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." And then he writes down a list of godly prophets and leaders who through faith "subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens." "Through faith," he declares, "we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God; and he adds quietly, 'without faith it is impossible to please Him: for He that cometh to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him.'"

Faith as it is generally understood has been considered by many materialistic thinkers intangible; and this because it rests in something beyond the reach of the physical senses. But does not this same person grasp the meaning of liberty, for instance, and exercise his right to it, when this, too, in its origin is a purely mental concept? And does he not trust his friend with his confidences, his banker or his business associates with his funds, the conditions of the markets for his supply? For the coming day to continue his work; the recurring season to mature his crops, the returns upon his investments, the completion of any plan or purpose whatsoever, he trusts. His whole living, every hour of it, embodies faith in something; really, faith in the orderly continuance of the universe and in the goodness of his fellowmen. Whatever his caution, his fear, his boast of unbelief, he cannot move in any direction nor start one plan for a future fruition without basing the whole thing upon faith; upon a hoped-for honesty and righteousness in his fellows which he cannot handle with his hands nor weigh nor measure with any of his senses. The entire structure of all human relations and activities rests upon faith in the right doing of humanity. Let any man who doubts this determine to take for one day only such steps as might be taken without any element of faith, and he will soon discover how largely it has entered into all his transactions.

Now true Christianity lifts our thoughts to something higher than the good in our fellow men, even the source of all good, divine Mind. From whence do those about us receive the good that we trust? Kindness, honesty, justice, are qualities common to all men; that is they do not originate in any one man or group of men, but may be possessed by any one who will strive for them. Then there must be one source, or root, outside of our own personal thinking, in which right quality of thought originates and abides; one original beginning for all the good there is or ever will be. And this source for good, for safety, protection, well-being, can be nothing less than the infinite Mind which all men trust instinctively, in their daily going and coming, whether they are conscious or not of their faith. He who expects to see another sunrise walks in a confidence which fosters all his plans. And so it is that we all live by faith more than we know and are sustained, oftentimes, by a faith greater than we have admitted even to ourselves.

The whole question really resolves itself into the difference between blind faith and intelligent faith in God. Blind faith can be shaken, for it cannot always answer doubt. The faith embodied in daily habit and routine must be quickened and enlightened before it can withstand the shocks of experience. Ordinary faith is not sufficient to blot out the fear of evil; in fact, it frequently succumbs for a time to the assaults of evil. And so it is that we all need educating concerning God that we may intelligently understand His goodness and trust it spontaneously. As with a human friend, whom we learn better to trust as we know and love him through growing acquaintance, so it is in our relation to God. Under-

standing and knowing Him, a time comes when we cannot help trusting Him, so good He seems to us. Intelligent acquaintance persuades and establishes our faith. If we believe in an indifferent God in a far-away heaven; if in a God whose purpose makes men sin and suffer, then small wonder that we try to reason ourselves out of faith in Him. But when the view of God as He is dawns upon us: God everpresent Mind, infinite in goodness and mercy and justice; God sending no evil upon men but dispelling it for them by his very presence; God healing sin and suffering because such evils cannot live where divine Mind enters and is obeyed; when God is thus understood we may rightly maintain God is voluntarily and habitually trusted and the heart is truly at peace.

So we need to know God if we are to trust Him understandingly and availing. And to know Him better there are two things to do: to put into practice what we already know of His love and His law; and to seek correct teaching about Him. Concerning the first, we all know enough of the demands of God to make us better men and better women even now if we will just obey this that we already know; and the effort to do better will fit us naturally for greater understanding. Then as to the second we have deep wells of knowledge opened to us in the Scriptures; teaching that, if lived, will so quicken faith in God that in its final working out it will leave no faith in nor fear of anything else. Many earnest thinkers are persuaded that Mrs. Eddy's interpretation of the Scriptures, as set forth in the Christian Science text-book, reveals the full nature and power and law of divine Mind; and so believing, they are setting about demonstrating the presence of God in human affairs and trusting God for all protection and for all well-being. Christian Science bids all mankind have faith in God and to make that faith so practical that it conquers in the course of time every human temptation and doubt and fear. And here a little and there a little, bit by bit, the fruitage of faith is, even now appearing. Furthermore, the true Christian submits cheerfully to the logic of Jesus' word to the blind men—"According to your faith be it unto you;" for he is learning that the measure of good received for the measure of faith exercised is indeed full and "running over." The world is being liberated from the curse of believing that good effort can remain unrewarded. Perfect Christianity reveals the good earned by righteous faith to be here and here in abundance; and he who really expects God to deliver him more than he fears that God may not or can not help him, and he who couples with this holy expectation consistent obedience to the law of God, need not fear any evil thing. To us all, as to the woman who loved much, it may sometime be said as Christ Jesus said to her: "Thy faith hath saved thee; go in peace!"

Strength of Rings

Some elaborate calculations, backed by experiments, have been made to determine the "breaking strength" of rings. It appears that a ring of ductile material like malleable iron will be pulled out into the form of a long link before it breaks, and that the ultimate strength of the ring is virtually independent of its diameter.

Fracture finally occurs as the result of almost pure tension, and the resistance to breaking is a little less than twice that of a rod of the same cross-section subjected to a straight pull. As the ring increases in diameter there appears to be a slight approach toward equality, with double the strength of a bar. Thus a three-inch ring, made of three-quarter-inch iron, broke at 19½ tons; a four-inch ring at 19.9 tons, and a six-inch ring at 20 tons, the strength of a bar of the same metal being 10½ tons.—Harpers Weekly.

Estimate of Success

It is not, always, to have willed thy gain;
It is not always to have gained thy will;
But rather is it, always to have caught
The present moment from time's flying wheel,
And tossed it, unregretted, to the past,
Stamped with the highest purpose of thy soul.
—Clara B. Castle in the Pacific Monthly.

Keeping Off the Grass

The elder man kept to the path; the young man cut across the grass. The result as to the saving of space and time was the same to each of them. They were walking together, and they continued, after this short digression, to walk side by side. The young man did not gain any advantage by walking over the grass. Indeed, the day being wet he may have had the worst of it. It is not an unfailing test, this measure of character by noticing how persons behave about the grass. But it is a test. It indicates the presence or absence of a certain social sense.

The grass did not belong to either man. It was in the midst of a private property to which the public, as a matter of courtesy, was given access. The owner of the property, with the expensive advice of a landscape architect, had laid out the walks. He had clearly indicated where he wished people to go, and where he wished to have his smooth, green lawn. He had put no cross-cut at that particular point. Whoever went over the grass, instead of going around the path, helped to disfigure the lawn. He and others likened wore a walk across. Was it a good response to the courtesy of the owner? Was it an encouragement to him to keep his gates open? On the contrary, the grass test showed that the young man was lacking in good manners. The warnings to "Keep off the grass" ought to be as unnecessary in public places as "Don't eat with your knife" signs in hotel dining rooms.—Ladies Home Journal.

Who knows it half speaks much
and is always wrong; who knows
it wholly inclines to act,
and speaks seldom or late.—Goethe.

Science And Health

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, September 25, 1911

On Coming Back

FIVE years ago three men stood out from the multitudes resident on North America as masterful, powerful and popular personalities. Porfirio Diaz is now residing in Paris, virtually driven forth from Mexico. Theodore Roosevelt has undergone a shrinkage of popular interest in his every word and been a lesser factor in the life of his country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after fifteen years of rule at Ottawa, is practically told by Canadians that he does not understand either Dominion nationalism or British imperialism, and he is set aside. Albeit a coincidence and nothing more, it is striking that leaders of three neighboring nations should each be so summarily taught the mutations of the favor of the populace.

Comparison and analysis of the causes for each dramatic reversal of judgment might be profitable. The point of interest now is the likelihood of any or all of the exiles to "come back." France, that in doubt as to Germany so recently let go her ablest foreign minister of recent times, Delcasse, has seen the necessity of summoning him again to tasks of state. Japan has just returned the premiership to the Marquis Saionji. China, in her recent need of strong men to meet the rising revolt of the western province, at once thought of Yuan Shi Ki. Occasionally statesmen do "come back," by the turn of the wheel, even after the most disheartening setbacks.

But it often takes time for the hour to strike where there is a call for the formerly influential leader. Here is where Mr. Roosevelt has the advantage over Diaz and Laurier. Fair play demands that the new regimes in Mexico and in Canada shall have such a test as cannot be made summarily. Such a majority as Mr. Borden has in the new Parliament and such a popular indorsement implies a term of office long enough to make it quite improbable that Sir Wilfrid Laurier ever will be prime minister again. Whether he will retain an interest in national politics ardent enough to make him willing to fight on as leader of the opposition remains to be seen. British political customs make such a course natural if desired. A former minister may do what a former President cannot do, or at least has not done.

Should Sir Wilfrid formally retire from active political life, there is every reason why he should still be influential in shaping national destiny and imperial evolution. Freed from party responsibility and the compromises that invariably it involves, he could speak his mind after the fashion of the men that come back to England having laid down great administrative tasks, men of the caliber of Cromer and Curzon. Moreover, if the interests of history are to be served, he needs to busy himself with such interpretation of his own career and that of the Dominion as only can be written when an oasis of leisure opens out before the eyes of a veteran struggler in the desert of practical politics.

EVEN though Canadian electors have made it clear that renewal of trade negotiations with the United States by the Dominion is not to be a policy of the near future if ever, the way for expansion of New England trade with northern markets is not thereby wholly closed. Raising the Canadian tariff cannot prevent American manufacturers from having certain advantages for a season at least, superiorities that come from their longer experience in transforming raw material into finished products and a larger supply of trained operatives and stores of capital to be had at lower rates of interest. There are certain factors in the situation, especially those of propinquity and similarity in civilization that make it certain that mutual trade will expand, whatever success the Borden ministry may have in bringing to pass a rise in tariff rates or preferential trade within the empire.

Moreover, the United States may find it wise not to overlook the fact of Newfoundland's existence and the possibility of resuming negotiations with that colony and working out reciprocity in trade. Such a proposal at this immediate hour would hardly be in good judgment, perhaps. The Canadian example, no doubt, would be weighty. But let some time pass, and both the colony and the republic might work out a plan on a basis mutually profitable.

Like Old Times in the West

MAKING allowances for differences in climate, vegetation and topography, and especially for differences of period, the story of a traveler's experience in the Congo country of today reads very much like the story of a traveler's experience in the Mississippi country of sixty or seventy years ago; or, to come closer to the point, if the names of places used by a correspondent of the London Standard, who has recently made an excursion on the Congo, be changed, his descriptions as well as his experiences might easily be harmonized with the tales that have come down to us from frontier days in the West. There are the same general tendency toward makeshifts, the same pretensions to luxury of the barrel-top and dry goods box variety, the same magnificent way of minimizing the value of large comforts and of dispensing with small ones. From all that this correspondent writes, a trip to the Congo would be just the thing to bring back to an ancient western the good old times of long ago.

As the real charm of those old times in the Mississippi country was very largely lost upon the pioneers, so, it would seem, the traveler of our day on the Congo is unable to appreciate what it means to be in a land where everything is in the stage of beginning. On the Congo, as on the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Missouri, before the luxurious floating palaces were introduced, one must now be content, as the Standard man was forced to be, with passage on a flatboat. And yet, even though the flatboat provided crude boxes rather than cabins for its first-class passengers, it had the advantage of being a flatboat of this later period when a craft of that character is moved by a tug and not by polesmen. "I did not feel a bit inclined to travel by it," says the correspondent, "but there being no other way to get up-country we had to resign ourselves to our fate."

The truth is, the Standard man was given a priceless privilege.

Newfoundland Still Neighborly

ONE of these days, all too soon, they will have floating palaces on the Congo, or magnificently appointed trains running along the banks of the river will have destroyed its traffic. In either event, the Congo country will have grown in population and wealth much like the valley of the Mississippi, and the correspondent of the Standard will then have had an experience to cherish and relate that will entitle him to membership, active or honorary, in the Society of Congo Pioneers. There is nothing more likely to happen to the Congo than that its newness and its youth will wear off, as newness and youth have worn off in the Mississippi country. With them, of course, will disappear the crudities and inconveniences and discomforts of the present time. Perhaps this is just as well, but it is no small thing to be able to look on while an empire is developing or to have had a hand, no matter how humble, in shaping its early course.

STRANGE as it may seem to those who have come to regard Kansas as somewhat exceptional, tendencies out there are much as they are everywhere else. This fact is made particularly evident by certain points brought out in the recent census bulletin dealing with population in the Sunflower state. It appears from the statistics at hand that while every considerable urban community in Kansas has made a gain during the period covered by the last decennial enumeration, the rural population has fallen off in more than thirty counties. The gain in the towns and cities of the state, taking them altogether, is 160,000, while the gain in the agricultural districts is only 50,000.

There was some migration from Kansas to the Pacific Northwest as well as to the prairie provinces of Canada during the ten years preceding the taking of the last census, and this would have affected the rural more than the urban increase; but the fact that the percentage of gain in the country districts, compared with that of the towns and cities, is not up with the showing of previous decades is accounted for most readily and satisfactorily by the growing prosperity of the farmers. They have, in instances enough to establish the soundness of the theory, accumulated means and achieved independence which enable them to take up their residence in town. In doing this they have simply followed the example of thousands of well-to-do farmers in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and other middle western states.

Moving to town does not always mean to the farmer that he is giving up farming. The interurban trolley car and the automobile have brought the farms nearer to the town. In time, the modern farmer who makes his residence in a community where his family may enjoy better education and social advantages will be not much farther away from his fields than he was in the old days of agricultural isolation. As a matter of fact, he is no farther away from his place of business than is the average manufacturer, merchant and banker of the large city.

PRESIDENT CRAIGHEAD of Tulane University, New Orleans, asserts that southern students work harder than do northern, and he accounts for it by saying that the southern college boys have less money to spend on amusements. There may be something in this, but rich college students in the north are not so numerous as President Craighead seems to think.

AN INDUSTRIAL school in which the teaching of agriculture will be made a specialty is proposed for Panama. A good idea. Industry must be developed along new lines in Panama and the Canal Zone, that the slack may be taken up on the completion of the canal.

WASHINGTON has an interesting story to the effect that there will be a canal and peace celebration in 1915, but still more interesting to the political parties would be some authentic information as to who will occupy the White House four years hence.

HEARING that Cleveland architecture was being inspected by Chinese envoys, Louisville desires to have it known that Louisville will be able to show off in this line next year. The Chinese envoys cannot stay over, but there may be others.

FROM the fact that the greatest pulp and paper mill in the world has begun operation in British Columbia it may be gathered that here is an enterprise which did all that was outlined for it on "paper."

IN Philadelphia the registered voters this year exceed by 10,000 the voters registered for the last presidential election. This would seem to indicate a growing and a wholesome interest in local politics.

GOVERNOR WILSON says he is not so sure about the legality of his election, but it is too late for him to do anything about it now. Let him be on his guard more vigilantly next time, however!

DEER have never been more plentiful in the Adirondacks than they are at present, which shows what conservation well directed and honestly applied can do. If deer, why not game in general?

ORDINARY strawberry pop, it is said, will dye things pink, but, instead of alarming, this will please many people who are getting tired of the many things that are intended to dye things blue.

WITH sixty American millionaires prevented from coming home just now because of the Olympic incident there will be a chance to put some of those financial eggs in several baskets.

THE proposal of the Harvester trust to meet the views of the attorney-general may have the effect of calling forth a fuller expression of those views for the guidance of trusts.

IF THE theories of the opponents of reciprocity in this country hold good, the American farmer should now feel relieved of every anxiety.

IT WOULD be of more than ordinary interest just now to learn just where the transcontinental aviators are preparing their magazine articles.

THE Chicago Record-Herald said on Thursday morning last, "We hope Canada won't make it as close as Maine did." She didn't.

EXPORT of \$20,000,000 worth of automobiles in one year seems to prove that American machines are adapted to the world's highways.

SOME of the newspapers are discussing the result in Maine as if there were no prospect of a tomorrow.

FRINGES are to be all the style next season, but it will be good taste not to use them too sweepingly.

Kansas Farmers Also Going to Town

THE via media is often the via crucis. Laurier, who recently refused to be termed either a Canadian nationalist or a British imperialist exclusively, has just undergone a defeat, attacked on the one side by those electors who resented his advances to the United States and on the other by Bourassa and the faction that protested against his consent to plans furthering imperial naval unity. So, in the United States, President Taft is undergoing, as his "middle of the road" speech in Chicago shows, a process of criticism, which he frankly admits is not altogether surprising in view of his deliberate choice of a moderate policy in distinction from one that is either "stand pat" or insurgent and radical.

Such a frank disclosure of personal temperament and of official point of view as the President has just made, makes inevitable a square facing by the electorate of the larger issue involved. Is the personification of wisdom for a twentieth century democracy's executive a moderate, one who keeps to the middle of the road? Or is he an extremist of either the conservative or radical type? Is there a practical kind of legitimate opportunism, a practical idealism which is the desirable policy for a President? Or do the times demand an official head of the nation who will satisfy completely one of the great divisions into which all forms of society naturally divide, even though he alienate the other group?

Sometimes, what seems to be the dominant mood of the American people would appear to justify the prediction that the people eagerly desire a leader great enough to work his way patiently through to the light, surely carrying most of the people with him, and never getting too far in advance of their moral vision and purpose. Again, the American democracy acts as if it would build Rome in a day and as if it cared little how the result was accomplished or by what agents the work done. With such varying moods, more noticeable now than in the nation's earlier days, it becomes more difficult to say what is the dominant national wish. Just now, conditions in trade and industry are such as to make the greatest desideratum to be definition of the way. Whether broad or narrow, to the right or to the left, does not matter so much as that it be visible, that it lead clearly onward.

A Patchwork Charter

NEW YORK CITY, during the last few months, has been furnishing the country with a pluperfect illustration of how organic law for a modern urban community should not be made, that is, viewing the matter theoretically. Yet from the practical standpoint, the more certain phases of the affair are examined, the more chance there is for congratulation that they have not been shaped otherwise. The very audacity of the plan, by which a charter, the paternity of which no one cared to assume, was to be rushed through the Legislature and forced upon the metropolis willy-nilly, was a challenge to such a protest and civic uprising as a more deferential and yet equally objectionable scheme could not have forced.

Step by step the concentrated, mordant criticism of local journalism and of national experts in education and in framing organic municipal law and in administering city affairs, have broken down the championship of the charter which Mayor Gaynor set out to substitute for the present instrument. He has used adroitness in his task, but being sensitive to public opinion more than most men, he has consented to exclude from the charter some of the more obnoxious features, especially those concentrating power in the mayor's hands and substituting a paid board of education for a voluntary one, the latter being a scheme for which no educator of eminence in the country had aught but condemnation.

The lesson of the controversy up to the present time is the resources of power that reside in an intelligent and convinced minority, on friendly terms with the press and master of the details of local government and the effect which any charter would have upon the rights of citizens and on their purses as taxpayers. Even so recently as a decade ago such a campaign of obstruction and education could not have been carried out for lack of expert counsel. But now New York has in its ranks of officials and volunteer workers men who are beginning to approach German standards of thoroughness and competency.

Even as modified, the new charter represents no distinct advance; it has back of it no popular interest and signs multiply making it doubtful whether the forces that brought it before the Legislature will stand for it to the end.

NOT so many years ago Patagonia was still considered a "no man's land," and while immigration refuses to reckon with bars or hindrances, Patagonia was probably the last place in the world one could expect to meet thrifty Welshmen. Nevertheless, the colony of Chubut, which was founded nearly half a century ago, by persistent toil and endurance on the part of the handful of Welshmen who settled in the valley has become an oasis of fertility in the Patagonian waste. And here, in what is perhaps the least known part of the Argentine Republic, an irrigation system several hundred miles in length has brought prosperity to the settlers who, on the coronation of the British ruler, joined with the empire in celebrating the great event. As a permanent memorial of the occasion a British society has been founded in the colony.

That the Welsh colony has not had continuous smooth sailing may be learned from the fact that when Argentina annexed Patagonia in 1881 the Welshmen in the Chubut valley came near losing courage because, no longer under British protection, they were unable at first to reconcile themselves to Argentine rule. But due largely to the considerate attitude of the Argentine officials and the better understanding of the situation by the younger generation, these descendants of the Welsh immigrants have decided to take up Argentine citizenship.

Of late years, many new recruits have come to the colony from the home country. This has tended to make the people more satisfied with their lot. It is true that the pioneers came to Patagonia in the firm belief that they could preserve certain Welsh customs and the language unhampered. But the recent tendency has been to fall in with the South American ideals.

JUDGE GROSSCUP, apparently, has decided to wait until his "shadow" grows more or less.

Shall It Be the Via Media?

Welsh Colony in Patagonia